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STATEMENT *of*
TRUTH *and*
SCIENTIFIC
FACTS



BY
Louis Petersen

Peace Hath Her Victories as Well as War



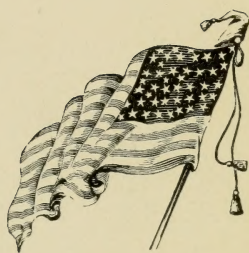
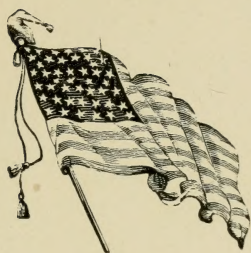
My Good Sister and Her Mount

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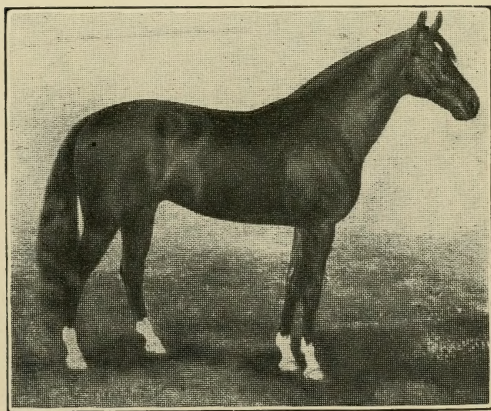
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Foreword



IN WRITING this little book, it is not with intention to dictate, it is to educate; it is not to destroy, it is to protect. Neither is it any part of my purpose to criticize the opinion of others. What I have to offer is drawn from the store-house of experience, and from that I will try and explain to the best of my belief and knowledge things as I know them, and, you can think and say of this little book what you will. You may not accept all of what I say, but it will pay you to let some of it stick in your mind and often you will find yourself acting upon its advice. In its pages you will find statements of truth and scientific facts. And when you realize the benefit that its teaching has been to you, you will feel that you have not fully paid for it, so you can do this for me in order to pay for it in full: Bring it to the attention of some one else, who will probably be glad to know of it and may need it. It is my desire that all who can read the American language will take advantage of its offering. I also hope I have done no injustice to either myself or to those to whom it is presented. It is at least written in a friendly spirit and with good intention, and there is no danger that you cannot understand every word of it, as I only know the language in the plainest way. It is written with the object to prevent lame horses, divorces and wars. In it is explained the cause of the European War, and how some speedy horses may be shod to go faster.

LOUIS PETERSEN.

THIS work has been written
in hope of meeting a long
felt want. My life is such that
I wish for no praise; I only hope
and believe I have done my duty.

LOUIS PETERSEN.

Scientific Horseshoer

Santa Ana, Cal., 1915.

Statement of Truth and Scientific Facts



NCE upon a time I was asked, What do you think of life, anyway? Life, I said, is an art, while married life in some sense of the word is like horse-shoeing, it is a science. It differs only that each is in a class by itself. In married life it is a science to keep love in circulation. In horse-shoeing, it is a science to keep the blood of a short hoof in circulation. Of course it is not science to kick a man when he is down, that is pure hate; neither is it science to put on a calk shoe on a horse's contracted foot, that is cruel. But when we know how and have a chance to rise after we are down, and, when we know also and have the opportunity how to restore normal conditions to a diseased foot. I think we know then a good deal about the cause of either of it. And when we know the cause of a trouble there is then no uncertainty of a remedy. It may be asked what is the cause of preventing the blood from free circulation in a horse's foot? One cause is contraction, and contraction is the mother of most foot evils, such as corns, quarter cracks, side bones, coffin joint, lameness, crowding the frog and destroying its functions, stumbling, over reaching, scalping, cross firing, etc., and so on.

And contraction can be caused by improper paring or trimming of the feet or an uneven bearing on the foot caused by an ill-fitted shoe, this causes fever to the foot which interferes with the free circulation of the blood. It causes the horny wall to shrink and gives a feeling to a horse like a tight boot that pinches our own feet. In speaking of contraction and improper trimming: Contraction can be brought on by leaving the heels too high. A horse when in motion lands at the heels on his front feet first, and, any extra hoof beyond the laminated structures cannot carry the same weight as the normal foot, without injuring the foot.

Furthermore, the center of the foot has its fixed place, that is, the center of the foot is in the same place all of the time. But the heels, like the toes, grow at a forward angle. The toe, however, grows away from the center, while the heels grow nearer to the center. In this unbalanced condition the heels are forced to carry extra weight while they are in a weaker condition.

Let us reason together and see in what way the heels become weaker as we let them grow higher. Suppose we take a stick of whale bone three feet long, place it in an upright position, then put a weight on top of it and see how much it bends; then take a stick of the same strength four feet long, put the same amount of weight on it, we will find that it bends or warps much more. And the same rule applies to horses' high heels.

You know it is a general belief that high heels take the strain off the back tendons, but that is only a theory and not so in fact, for as soon as the horse is in motion his feet are at a forward angle, when extended and landing on the ground with the high heels it would cause the foot to rock back, because they have grown too close to the center of the foot. Now, this back tendon which you intend to relieve with high heels, is inserted on the bottom of the foot or coffin bone. This foot bone is in the same position as the foot is when the limb is extended. When the foot lands on the ground the toe is slightly elevated, because the high heels reach the ground before the foot is in position for other parts of the foot can help to carry weight, so the cause of the strain of the back tendon is because the high heels grew too near the center of the foot. A horse on a trot carries two-thirds of his weight on one front foot at a time, so when the limb is fully extended the weight of the horse would force the foot to rock back. It may be said if the high heels are too close to the center to cause the foot to rock back, why not extend the branches of the shoe to where the foot ought to be with normal heels? Ha, that

would be some scheme, but those extended branches would be like a lever prying on the points of the heels at each time the feet land when in motion. And the heels of the foot would soon crumble away and aside from breaking down the horse would be very apt to catch his shoes with his hind feet, because his stride in front is short where the heels are high.

And it is the same tendon that flexes the foot when leaving the ground so the high heels are causing the flexor tendon to perform a double duty, carrying weight when landing and flexing the foot when starting. The high heels also cause a strain on the extensor tendon, even while the horse is at rest if he stands in a natural position as the extensor tendon is inserted at the apex of the same foot bone. The flexor and the extensor tendons are the two main tendons that control the swing of the foot in a forward and backward direction, therefore it is necessary to pare a foot to an angle so that the tension of these two tendons is equally divided, that is one point in balancing the action of a horse. Some horse trainers and caretakers, too, are generally very particular about a fraction of an ounce of weight in a shoe, which really has nothing to do with balancing a horse's gait. This shoeing horses twice in a day in order to balance their gaits never appealed to me as sound judgment and anyway some horses are like some men, they haven't got a real balanced head. In such cases all the experimenting with shoes amounts to nothing. There are other things more important and more valuable to understand and to look after. The main part as to shoeing in balancing the swing of horses' feet is to know first a healthy foot from a diseased one, a strong foot from a weak one, conformation and formation of limb and feet, etc. If all is well, then see to it that the foot is pared to the right angle to suit the joints, tendons, and ligaments above. The weight of a shoe should be judged by the strength and action of the foot; that is to say, if a foot

is strong and without defects, a light shoe is the best to adopt. If the foot is of the delicate order, then a couple of more ounces of weight in the web of the shoe will be found beneficial. So a half an ounce or even an ounce, one way or the other in an otherwise well-balanced horse has nothing to do with his speed or his balance.

Well, I have drifted away from the subject of high heels. As said before, high heels cause a strain on the extensor or front tendon, and for a horse to avoid straining this tendon he will place his feet out of a perpendicular line backward and in that way relieving the strain of the front tendon. But the trouble of such position is, he adds extra weight to his front extremities, because he has to relieve his hind limbs from carrying their natural amount of weight in order to balance himself or to keep himself from falling backwards, so when you see a horse standing with his front feet too far under himself it indicates that he is too high at the heels. The horse in traveling tries to avoid jarring of the heels, which makes his stride short and choppy and in that way the front feet cannot keep time with the hind ones. High heels can be the cause of a trotting horse being mixed-gaited and in this way of going his stride in front is irregular because he tries to keep time with his hind feet, then again he feels the sting of the heels when landing which he tries to avoid.

In such cases the joints in or above the foot would be pounded to pieces because the weight of the horse would fall direct on the bones of the joints. It is generally known and agreed, the horse with straight hock joints is subject to bone spavin, because there is no spring to such joints as there is to the joints that are more slanting or oblique. This same rule applies to horses' front limbs, below the knee, when he has to travel with high heels, and that can be the cause of ring bone.

It is always best to pare the heels like the rest of the foot, to where they belong. Well, you know now, in part,

what a damage it can be to a horse by leaving the heels too high and once in a while we find feet with low heels where the bars are broken down and the walls of the heels are warped and bent over, and often it makes a horse go tender and as the heels look low, a blacksmith will take a shoe and turn up heel calks to make up for the low appearance of the heel. This is like adding fuel to fire. It is not building up, it is destroying; and after heel calks are turned on to shoes and applied to feet in such conditions, it is a sure case of lameness. It doesn't make any difference how low such heels are, to prepare them for a shoe properly is to remove all the parts that are warped and broken down. Then build it up again with strips of leather, between foot and shoe, secure the leather with rivets to the branches of the heels and adjust the shoe in such a way that the heels of the foot can carry its share of the horse's weight. Or, if the frog is in proper condition, use a bar shoe and thereby give the heels a rest. I know you say all this takes a lot of time, but that is just where we blunder so often. We never even take time to think. We must take time to do things right. It may look that we could spring the shoes away from such heels, but that also is a bad practice, because the heels of the foot would settle down to the shoe and thereby break down the quarters. That would be like going from bad to worse. a little extra time in taking pains is worth more than the whole job of shoeing. Shoeing is not worth anything if it isn't done right. The deformity of such broken heels are often caused by the use of the ordinary three-calk shoe and is generally found among the heavier horses. Such shoes produce extra stress or pressure on the weakest part of the foot. Then we come across another kind of deformed heel that may cause trouble to a horse's foot. The heels that have caved in, between the coronary band and the lower border of the walls. The bars or braces are generally firm and strong and thereby the lower border of the wall of the heels are kept in place, but fever at that part of the foot

which interferes with the free circulation of the blood has caused the horny wall at the heels to collapse. The horse may not go lame, but it should be attended to at once. Reduce or lower the heels and weaken the wall on the outside with a rasp from the coronary band down. Use a bar shoe with leather pads, pack the feet with tar and oakum. It is also good to paint the coronary band at the heels with iodine or some kind of a blister. The cause of the deformity of such heels might have been caused by leaving the heels too high, or the three-calk shoe may bring about such abnormal conditions. Calks on front shoes are not good, neither are they necessary. If, however, you are compelled to use calks, then use the good enough shoe, that is the best calk shoe to date, because the center of the foot gets its share of carrying weight and thereby takes the strain from the weaker parts of the foot. In order to keep horses' feet in health and strength, as far as shoeing goes is uniformity of pressure. Shoes that produce bearing equally divided all over the bottom of the foot and that should be the shoes for the future use. For winter shoeing, to prevent slipping, I would recommend the Never Slip Shoe, with the use of an extra calk between heel and toe in shoes number three and larger, in the center of the shoe, and I don't know of a better wearing calk and shoe than the Red Tip Never Slip. Now, do not misunderstand me, as it may sound like advertising, and that it is a money scheme. Neither of those shoe manufacturies know that I am writing this; they will not know unless they buy a book. I am saying this because their shoes deserve it, as they are an improvement over other calk shoes, and, why not give as well as take? I will try and proceed in explaining to pare feet to where they should be. A foot should be considered a triangle and in normal condition the distance from the center of the foot to the points of the heels should be the same as to the point of the front of the toe. It may be asked, Where do we find the center of the foot? The center of the foot may be

found in the following way: Suppose the foot is considered ready for the shoe, then take a rather fine cord, start at the cleft of the frog, with one end of the string, measure around the lower border of the foot to the starting point, then double the string in the middle. Start again at the cleft, around to where the string reaches the toe and make a mark at that point. Then measure the upper half of the foot, start from the same cleft, in the same way as you found the center of the toe, then from the upper mark to the lower mark draw a line from mark to mark in front of the hoof. Then draw a line through the center of the foot along the center of the frog to the mark of the point of the toe, then take the string, again start at the cleft along the lower border of the hoof to the center of the toe. Now double your string, start at the cleft, make a mark where the end of the double string reaches at the side of the foot, then find the middle of the other half in the same way. Then draw a line across the bottom of the foot,—and where those lines cross, that is the center of the foot. Where conditions are normal, with the foot properly leveled and shoes to suit, the swing of the foot when in motion should be like the swing of the pendulum of a clock. With a normal foot the sole next to the wall helps to carry weight. This part of the sole should not be removed as it adds in supporting the wall; but when the foot is neglected, shoes are left on too long, the horny wall, like the soles, keeps growing, and the shoe on the foot goes with the growing wall forward. But the sole sheds or peels off in flakes leaving the over-growing wall to carry the weight alone and must bear the brunt of danger.

Speaking of danger, when buying a horse, one should look at the feet first. A horse when at rest should stand perpendicular. If he is restless, pointing his feet forward, or stands with both front feet in that position, it indicates he is out of balance, and he may be unsound, although not lame, but chances are he will be. The best and safest foot

on a horse is the round, flatish foot. As a rule, in such a foot, the frog is large and spongy. Where there is a well-developed frog, the horny wall is also softer and that horse maintains his balance better. Then the horse with the high cup foot, in the last-named foot the frog is generally small, hard and feeble, as the frog is the heart of the foot, in shape and in reality a foot without a frog is like a home without a mother, or a church without the Holy Spirit, so the forms of horses' feet are like men's character, they can give the ease or the disease.

As I said at the beginning, married life is like horse-shoeing. It is a science. And sometimes I think some men are like some horses' feet, that is, they are not so awful bad, but they are simply not very good. A person's thoughts and actions change for good or for bad like horses' feet in form and size, with age, circumstances and surroundings. Horses' feet are, or will be, just as we treat them. It may now be asked, how should horses' feet be treated, in the performance for shoeing? To begin with, in removing old shoes, the clinchers should be cut; then if the nail heads project, it is best to pull each nail out by itself or a shoe pull off be used and remove the shoe with care.

After that, a knife may be used to remove the loose parts of the sole, other parts of the sole like the bars and frog, should not be cut. Then a hoof parer is applied and the wall reduced to the white line or on a level with the sole, the foot is then leveled off with a rasp to secure a bearing service for the shoe to rest on. A shoe is then selected and fitted and should only be warm enough in fitting to allow changing of the shoes, if necessary. Burning of the foot is not necessary, neither is it good. No clips or calks should be used on front shoes. Clips may be necessary, and no harm will result from them, if fitted right, but generally where clips are not necessary it is best to not use them. It is a good practice to wet the shoe before nailing it. When placed on the foot it will show the unevenness of bearing, if

any. In nailing a shoe, start the heel, nails first. It is more apt to leave the shoe where you intended it to be. It often saves this pounding with the hammer on the outside of the wall, that is another practice that's neither good or necessary. The simple job of clinching is often done in a thoughtless way, first the clinch gets a tap with the hammer to turn it a little, and when it is in good position to lay, then with two or three hard blows, the floorman will drive it into the hoof. Directly under the clinch is the nail itself, underneath the nail is the sensitive lamina, and, in most cases, dangerously close to the sensitive part, two or three hard blows is liable to force the nail blade between the exterior wall to the sensitive structure.

Ignorance or thoughtlessness in clinching can be the cause of separating the lining between the sensitive and insensitive parts of the hoof. Let me repeat, this pounding on the outer wall is neither good nor necessary. In finishing, file no other part of the wall, only the clinches.

The shoe should fit the foot flush, with the toe like the branches of the heels beveled. Shoeing done as described above is not against the good of the foot. It is said, and often repeated that horseshoeing is a necessary evil, but I know it is not. It is a science, and, anyway, there are no such things as necessary evils. It is not the question, shoes or no shoes; but, rather, the kind of shoes and the manner of its application to the foot. Nature has provided the horse with the hoof with intention for protection.

But we are somewhat slow in learning how to properly protect them and, therefore, it is still the belief among some people that horseshoers are doing an evil business, and it is because horseshoeing is not improving like other arts and science. It is a good deal like this, some horseshoers cripple horses by the use of clips, others can use clips to benefit the feet and make them go sound thereby, and so it is with the whole horseshoeing operation. If it is done right it is not a necessary evil, it is similar to that, as a man thinks in

his own heart, so is he. Therefore, our mind should be like a shield and weapon to use against any wrong thoughts and action. Our dispositions are irregular and if we don't control them in a way that is best for all concerned, we should be reminded of our mistakes by those interested and by those who understand us. In most all cases it is better to be kind and coax, rather than to use force, and men should be that way to horses.

It may be asked, in what way is it a science to contain love in married life? Take, for instance, a newly married couple, and here is to you, young ladies: Supposing your husband enjoys a smoke after a meal, and, supposing you don't like to have him smoke in the house, now is your time to think and study. Instead of telling him that if he wants to smoke he has got to go out in the wood-shed or some near-by place, that you will not stand for any smoking in the house, here is where you make a mistake, and then, in the way you say it, that has something to do with it. You knew his habits before you married him. If he did not want to give up the enjoyment of a pipe or some other kind of a smoke to please you before marriage, and that you think that you can convert him after marriage into ways of your own desire, you had better break your engagement, for it will just cancel one more mistake.

Now, let me advise you, if you want a perfect man, to make a long story short, don't marry. But if you marry you must understand all men are temporarily weak at one time in life or another, and so are you. And so, if you don't want a husband that smokes, don't marry one.

Now, to men I will say this: Almost any kind of a woman is good enough for the average man because women who are willing to brave themselves to replace the dying race are heroines and are the world's only future hope. Men should listen and consider a girl or woman's reasonable plea that she makes with good intentions.

Now, to you, young lady, if you are married and cannot get your husband to stop smoking in the ways that you have been trying it, then let him hug the pipe, for you, too, must count on anxiety after marriage, which is sure to come. It may be for money, or it may be for the health of your husband, or something else; and, while you are worrying about one thing or another, your mind is like a horse with inflamed feet, restless, and is not altogether agreeable, and now I am going to try and advise you how you may get this man of yours to stop smoking. A good way is to assist your husband at the time he enjoys a smoke; get him his favorite cigar and a match, sit down by his side and in an affectionate way explain to him that you wish he would not smoke, in that way your chances are good to win. Of course, you may be too serious-minded, too self-centered, and don't like the idea of pleading, but, you see, in life we often have to do things that we dislike. Life is like walking up hill, but married life at times is like mountain climbing. The roadway that leads to success for the joys of future life is overgrowing with bushes and brambles and we must expect to get a few scratches before we can reach good and smooth footing, but keep on trying and make the best of it. The results will be that you needn't care, because it keeps love in circulation and love brings happiness. What happy people we ought to be, to live in sunny homes and where we are permitted to rest under the blue skies among bright flowers and sweet smelling roses, songs of the mocking bird can be heard in the stillness of the night. Of course, the sun cannot be shining all of the time and birds cannot be singing always, even the blossoms cannot bloom without rest; but there is hope and there is light, the future is bright for those that are trying to do the best. Discharge hate and selfishness, that will smooth the road to success and happiness; and, now, young lady, when your better half realizes your kind interest in him, he will yield and your wish will be granted because he has more sentiment than

you have, and from your courage comes his courage. Women have more grit than men, therefore a woman should never discourage a man, but should display her pleasure at his excellence at trying to succeed. It adds to keep love in circulation. You see love is a delicate thing, but it is valuable, it holds life together. Life without love is only like being in existence, so it pays to study your husband's mental wants and needs, you can make your own way of supplying them actually indispensable to him and while you are helping him you are helping yourself also. It is the making of a foundation for future happiness. You can control and guide a man's bad habits if you study his disposition and that your own thoughts are for good. Like a scientific horseshoer's controlling the form and health of a horse's foot, if it hasn't been through neglect forgotten.

A growing foot is like a bad habit, they are growing evils. As to the horse's foot, the foot is provided by nature to take care of itself, if it is kept at normal size and level. The foot is supplied with moisture and growing material from the blood that circulates through it, but when a foot becomes abnormal this over-growing quantity of hoof is also nourished from the same food or blood, where there is really only enough of it to feed or take care of the normal foot. And, consequently, the whole foot suffers. I wish this to be understood just as it is, and will try and make it clear. Supposing you had food for twelve hogs and then suppose you add four more to them, feeding them from the same food, you know those twelve hogs could not get that which was intended for them because you are feeding four extra hogs from the same quantity of food. You see where there are too many hogs for a certain amount of food it makes the swill rather thin, or, in other words, there isn't enough to go around, and none of them can do well. This same rule applies to horses' feet, when an over-quantity of hoof takes place the normal foot suffers in strength and health. It is necessary, therefore, that horses should be shod every

four weeks to keep the foot in health and strength and to not overtax the structures above. Any extra length of the horny wall weakens the horses' capacity for work. It may be asked, how can this extra length of hoof weaken the horse's natural strength. I will try and explain this as I have done in the case with high heels. It is a universally known principal of mechanical philosophy that we can either increase or diminish the lifting capacity of a lever by either lengthening or shortening that portion of it between the fulcrum and the object to be lifted. Let us illustrate: If a lever is placed upon a fulcrum four inches from the lifting end, and is capable of raising 1200 pounds, and then remove it to five inches from such end it can only raise 900 pounds, with an equal degree of strain. This same rule applies to the motion and management of horses' feet. If a normal foot of a horse is four inches in length, measuring from the hair to the point of the toe, then if it has grown to five inches the horse has then lost one-fifth of its real strength. By the extra inch that has grown away from the center of the foot, because at each forward step he has to climb over this extra inch of toe and this causes a strain on the back or the flexer tendon at each time the foot is flex or lifted to move forward; in other words, it is the same as driving a horse up hill. You can now understand how a long or deep toe weakens a horse's capacity for work. Dismiss your idea that a horse pulling loads must have a toe calk on his front shoes to do so, or that a trotting horse must have a grab on the outer web on his front shoes to get a toe-hold. A grab causes a horse to tire and can be the cause of losing the race. It is at the last end of the mile, just about where the money is paid, when he commences to fall back. It is similar to that as winding up a clock, the last turn works the hardest. A horse with only equal speed, with the toes of his shoes slightly rolled on the home stretch passes the horse that wears a grab. Put those calks or grabs on the hind shoes, that is where they do more good, if any. In

speaking of long toes, and that it weakens a horse's capacity for work, horseshoers know it is nothing uncommon to remove an inch or more of surplus wall from horses' feet in preparing them for shoes, so you see what the result can be when horses' feet are neglected, the whole horse is abused. It is not only a punishment to a horse to labor in such unnatural conditions, but we are shortening his existence for usefulness, because it causes extra wear and tear on the joints and tendons that set the feet in motion and control the swing of them, and what you are trying to save in horseshoeing you are losing more than the price of it in horse flesh, where he is performing the same amount of work. Get your horses shod every four weeks, so he can use his natural strength to full advantage. The horse will last longer, as there will be no unnatural strain on any part of the foot or parts above it. You see the foot is an unfinished part of the horse's anatomy. It changes and grows irregularly, the shoers should understand how to prepare the foot and construct shoes so that the motion is smooth and without friction. Then there is no danger to the foot or the part above it. You may say, this kind of reading would have been very useful thirty or forty years ago; I know you are thinking of the automobile; but you need information of this kind worse now than it was needed forty years ago. New discovery in horseshoeing is what you want and need. People used to argue and said that nature always did her work well and that horses, like men and women, were born without shoes. This is very true, had each been permitted to remain in the condition and surroundings in which they were born, then neither of them would ever have needed shoes. But we know it is different, we would not be satisfied today to use candles for lights that our parents got along with fifty years ago. Horseshoeing, as humble as the avocation may be, it behooves us to be consistent and to rejoice that we may be numbered among the growing throng, progressing in the onward march of thoughts,—admitting

that the auto is used some in place of horses, and admitting the auto, like the horse, is not only good, but necessary,—but to think that the auto is crowding the horse out, that is only like an idle dream, because the auto is too expensive and is much the cause of the cost of high living. You can take it like this: A five-year-old horse is much younger than a five-year-old auto. What a horse is lacking in speed, he outclasses the auto for endurance. Before the auto was known forty years ago, there were but four million horses in this country, and they were valued at an average of \$52.00 a head. In 1914 the number of horses registered 20,000,000, at an average value of \$110.00 a head. Manufacturers and wholesale concerns have experimented with auto-trucks, but they are now replacing them with horses because the horse is more reliable, more economical, better for endurance, and they are man's good companions. The advent of the auto will never detract from the glory which the horse rightfully deserves. If you would only allow one-fourth of the expense on a team that you are forced to spend on an auto, it would make your team look most beautiful, you can be sure of this, the horse is here and is here to stay, as the horse outlasts three machines. We may admit in the last few years, the auto has been in full sway and has checked the shoeing business some, but don't you know also it is going to an extreme and when we go to an extreme in anything, something is going to go wrong. The time is still remembered when the Puritans in their religious way they dared not kiss their wife on Sunday, or his neighbor's wife on any other day of a week. But now we are rushing to an extreme of the reverse, so the law must take a hand and stop love-making in public. And so it is with the auto, everybody is trying to rush to the front, and the law should take a hand in it to safeguard the public, a change is bound to come. In the next ten years there will be many horses taking the place of autos and horseshoers should buckle in

and prepare themselves to keep horse on their feet so they can always perform their duty. It will add to increase the horse and encourage those who are using them.

In speaking about horseshoeing, that it is old and of little interest, don't overlook the change and improvements of our highways for horses to travel over. The improvements of the roads for the horse seems like a blessing that he will be permitted to travel over roads where the footing is level and firm, because it is not the hard roads that is the cause of so much lameness, as much as unskillful and awkward shoeing or neglect. If from neglect the horse traveling on firm footing will soon remind the owner of his carelessness, but just as the footing has been made artificial and firm, so must shoeing be changed and improved accordingly and when you understand the meaning in this little book you will then admit that it is not only good, but necessary. Understand me, I am not writing and offering this book for sale just to get your money, I have been writing along these lines for the last twenty years, always without money, but now, having put this story into a book form, I must make expenses and live as I work along. If you don't understand it from the first reading, read it again. I know one page of it is worth the price you pay for it, whatever part interests you, and when you understand it, you will admit it, and then advise your neighbor to get one like it, and that is the way to pay for this little book in full. What I am writing is true, and it will always be so. The money you pay for it you will soon forget, but its teachings will benefit you forever because horses' feet will always be as men make them, and, therefore, we must understand and know how to treat them. Now, I do not wish to make you tired reading on one subject, so I am going to let you read about something else.

As I said, married life is a science. Men and women should study each other, how they can best please each other and then act accordingly. If married people would try and

understand each other like a good lawyer understands the science of law and makes use of it, then married life could exist without friction, but it is through stubbornness or some other foolishness that trouble begins. If we could all be more human, most of our dead locks of hate would disappear. We should not seek to antagonize, but we should try to help each other, as sometimes it doesn't take very much to cause a person to an excited feeling and destroy that sweet emotion. You see we all have minds that conceal thoughts of both good and evil, but we should not always see a sliver in the eyes of others and not notice the timber in our own. Remember no one ever got very popular by knocking, so let us not burden ourselves unduly with what others may say regarding us. Rather let us turn a deaf ear to all utterance of unjust criticism. If we know that we are free from the habit of criticizing ourselves, we can then be sure there is no weapon formed that can prosper against us, if we want to be at peace with ourselves and the world. We must not only refrain from doing and thinking evil, but we must forsake it. You see there is so much good in the worst of us and so much bad in the best of us, therefore it behooves us, that none of us should speak ill of any of us. We all look at outsiders differently, when we are inside, which should not concern us. There are more valuable and more important things in life that we should pay attention to. Speaking of married life, as a science, it is most certainly a science to keep love in circulation. Of course, any man or woman that have thorough love both of them wants to see the other happy, but the case often is when men grow old love for them grows cold. It is surprising that pots full of ink are splashed through the daily papers in telling of how to avoid divorces, preachers, doctors and others have expressed themselves, but they all differ in their conclusions. Some say how old we ought to be before marriage, how long we ought to know each other and that a couple shall know each other's reputation, breeding, etc., before mar-

riage. But such imaginations are without foundation. We may take our place among the best today and have a record for uprightness in every detail, then comes a temptation, a desire for something to gratify us, and we yield. Then the community that knows us is shocked, but age, reputation, etc., is not responsible for it. Life is a thing of mind and spirit. They are real. They are the things that will buy the world at last as its foundation is not built on sand. If we would all be princes of peace, there would be no war among men or nations. Strikes are generally made for to obtain better conditions, but rioting is usually caused by men lacking education and others loose their heads through excitement. If nations as a whole had more true religion then there would be no wars amongst them. Nations are not at war because they hate each other, but jealousy, greed and revenge is the cause of war, to check prosperity of its enemy, and that is just why the European war is going on today, and it is among individuals like it is among nations, even among horseshoers, where selfishness and revenge prevails, it causes ill feeling and makes conditions unfavorable. You know those abusive remarks you made about your neighbor as a black mailing scheme. You know you lied, and you know a lie travels like a fast express, while the truth goes by slow freight and is generally ditched at the first stop, and as a reward, what satisfaction or pleasure have you out of it?

And you, that letter you wrote for to get revenge, trying to disturb the peace between parents and their children, and you too lied, and what good did it do you? You have only made for yourself a low record that will always be remembered by at least those concerned. How can you answer for such cunning? Just notice the affection of animals, how exciting it is when you take calf away from a mother cow. Of course the animal's memory is not so lasting as parent's to their children, but your lies will be discovered and when conviction comes you that do those

things ought to be driven into the hottest corner of hell, where you must appear in person. You cannot hire a substitute, who would take the punishment for you.

And oh, when this European War is ended, those that were the cause of it, now wish they were out of it. The enemies of Germany they know, now, that their army and navy are not capable of earning for them the glory that they had plotted out. Their proud cries that we are bound to win have changed to that we may win. An English lady in a letter to the Times, says: "The people of England are treated like little children, shielding carefully from them any breath of trouble, trying to make us think it is all gold that shines and all the battles fought are victorious for the Allies. They keep the public in ignorance as to what is going on in the battle fields, and when or where their relatives are killed, and so forth, and do you wonder why I'm writing about the European War. Let me tell you the reason why, it is the intensity of my feelings that compels me to say something in behalf of the Fatherland, just as I am writing about the horse, and that his right may be respected, and to let you know who was the cause of this war and who started it. Russia started the war while England was the cause of it. We here in America are led to believe that the Kaiser was the cause of the war and in behalf of the Kaiser and Fatherland, I want to say we put the blame on the wrong man. You may now read the Official Text of telegrams that Kaiser Wilhelm sent to the Czar of Russia, the King of England and to the Republic of France, before war was started:

It should convince you that the Kaiser earnestly strove for peace until the last, when he was forced to go into this war for the defense of the German Empire, because Russia was marching into Germany from the East. The French were mobilizing and going through Belgium to strike at Germany at the Rhein, and the Belgians joined the French for the same purpose. Then England saw Germany was be-

tween two fires, and declared war on Germany the 4th day of August, 1914: It was that day when England pawned her soul to the Devil, and she cannot redeem it until she has payed for all the war expense and suffering caused by the war. The higher up ones of England, like the Russians, must bend or break. England is now paying the price for driving the Boers from their homes in South Africa, for greed, to please a few higher up ones in 1900. What do you think of nations that say, to the common people: "Stand up, you men, to be shot down and, don't ask the reason why. We higher up ones see fit to have you die: In Germany it is different. All are soldiers and, in proof that all take part, the Kaiser and his sons are fighting at the fronts. We in America have read the reports from London, England, that the German Crown Prince has been killed. But he has risen again and like other higher up ones is still at the front, fighting again for his country. And here are the

"Kaiser's Early Offer to Promote Peace"

"Emperor Wilhelm to Czar Nicholas, July 28, 1914, 10:45 a. m.

"It is with the greatest apprehension I learn of the impression caused by the Empire of Austria Hungary's proceeding against Serbia. The unscrupulous propaganda has been perpetrated for years and in Serbia has led to the revolting crime to which Archduke Francis Ferdinand has fallen a victim.

"The very spirit which has prompted the Serbian to murder their own king and his consort is still ruling that country. Thou wilt undoubtedly coincide with me, that it is for the common interest of both of us, thou, as well as myself, and also any other sovereigns, that we insist that all those that are morally responsible for this dastardly murder should suffer their merited punishment.

"On the other hand, I perceive well enough the diffi-

culty it would be for thee and thy Government to oppose the current of public opinion. Remembering the cordial friendship uniting us for a considerable time with a strong bond, I shall exert my whole influence upon Austria-Hungary to induce her to reach an open and satisfactory agreement with Russia.

"I confidently hope thou wilt support me in my endeavors to eliminate all difficulties which may yet arise.

"Thy very sincere and devoted friend and cousin.

"WILHELM."

"Kaiser's Warning on Mobilization"

"Emperor Wilhelm to Czar Nicholas, July 29, 1 p. m.

"My Ambassador has been directed to indicate to thy Government the dangers and grave consequences of a mobilization; I told thee the same in my last telegram, Austria-Hungary has only mobilized against Serbia, at that only part of her army.

"If Russia should mobilize against Austria-Hungary, as is actually the case, according to communications by thyself and thy Government, then my role as a mediator which thou hast conferred upon me in so friendly a manner, and which I have accepted upon thy express request, will be jeopardized, if not rendered impossible.

"The whole burden of decision is now resting upon thy shoulders; thou have to bear the responsibility for war or peace.

"WILHELM."

"Serbian Provinces Untrustworthy"

"Emperor Wilhelm to Czar Nicholas, July 30, 6:30 p. m.

"I received thy telegram and share thy wishes for maintenance of the peace. However, as stated in my first telegram I cannot view the act of Austria-Hungary as outrageous war.

"Austria-Hungary knows from experience that Serbian promises, if only made on paper, are altogether untrustworthy. In my opinion the act of Austria-Hungary is to be viewed as endeavoring to obtain full guarantee of Serbia that her promises be actually fulfilled.

"This view of mine is confirmed by the declaration of the Austrian Cabinet to the effect that Austria-Hungary does not intend to make any territorial conquests at the expense of Serbia. Hence I remain as spectator at the end of Austria-Serbian war, without drawing Europe into the most terrible war in history.

"I believe a direct arrangement between thy Government and Vienna to be possible and desirable, an agreement which my government is bent to promote with all its powers, as I have already wired thee. Of course, military measures on the part of Russia which may be regarded by Austria-Hungary as threatening would hasten a disaster that we both desire to avoid. They also would undermine my position as mediator which I gladly have accepted upon thy appeal for my friendship and aid.

"WILHELM."

"Prince Henry of Prussia, the Brother of Kaiser Wilhelm to King George of England, July 30, 1914.

"Am here since yesterday. Have communicated to Wilhelm everything you told me so kindly at Buckingham Palace last Sunday, and he gratefully received your message.

"WILHELM, GREATLY WORRIED, IS DOING HIS UTMOST IN WORKING FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE, IN RESPONSE TO NICHOLAS' REQUEST.

"He is in permanent telegraphic communication with Nicholas, who today confirms the report of having ordered military measures, tantamount to mobilization, which measures have been taken already five days ago.

"Moreover, we are informed of France making military preparations, whereas we have not directed any measures, but may be forced to do so at any moment, if our neighbors should keep on. The upshot would be a European war.

"I may add Germany and England should mutually support one another now more than ever to prevent a terrible calamity which otherwise would seem unavoidable.

"Believe me, Wilhelm is most sincere in his efforts at preserving peace. However, we may ultimately be forced by the military preparations of his two neighbors to follow their example in order to assure the safety of his own country which otherwise would remain defenseless.

"I have informed Wilhelm of my telegram to you and I hope you will receive my communications in the same friendly spirit which has prompted them.

"HEINRICH."

"Kaiser Tells of Russian Mobilization"

"Emperor Wilhelm to King George. July 30, 1914.

"Many thanks for your friendly communication. Your suggestions are coinciding with my ideas and with the information which I received tonight from Vienna and which I have passed on to London.

"This moment I have received the news from my Chancellor that he has just been informed of Nicholas having ordered tonight the mobilization of the entire army and navy. He not even has waited for results of the mediation I work upon and has left me altogether without news.

"I am departing for Berlin to guard the safety of my Eastern Frontiers, where already strong Russian forces have been stationed.

"WILHELM."

Does this sound to you that the Kaiser is a WAR LORD? Dismiss that belief, and give him the benefit of

what he stands for. He is a King of Peace, by talent he is a soldier, and, by nature a nobleman—that explains the success of the German army. And furthermore England should have remembered that Russia and France attempted to induce Germany to join them in a combination war against Great Britain and destroy her in 1901 while she was engaged in the Boer war. Let it be remembered it was to the credit of the Kaiser that he rejected these proposals, and Great Britain was saved in consequence. This is some more proof what the Kaiser stands for.

We in America say if Germany did not figure on war, what does she keep such large armies for? Well, Germany has not got as large an army as France. The population of Germany is 70,000,000, and has an army of 5,000,000; France's population is 40,000,000, and has an army of 4,000,000. So Germany, out of 30,000,000 more population than France, has 1,000,000 soldiers,—while France, out of 40,000,000, has 4,000,000 soldiers. And Russia has a larger army than either Germany or France. And while we are talking about the large army of Germany, we say very little about England's big fleets and that she spent \$225,000,000 in 1913 to enlarge her navy. Neither do we say anything about that Russia added 600,000 to her army in 1913. And as far back as 1912 the military party of the French Republic openly inaugurated aggressive preparations, including the projects for bringing the colored troops of the French colonies in to line against Germany, and, for the increase in standing army by a bill known as a Three Years' Service Law; all this was done by the French Parliament in 1913. What did all this mean? They were preparing to crush Germany! While Germany was wondering and watching about these that are now her enemies she simply kept pace with them. Why, England has more battleships and cruisers than Germany, Russia and France put together, and now during this war, England has imported all the breeds that she can get a hold of, to swell

the size of her army in equal to that of other nations, so Germany has to defend herself and is fighting four to one. These figures are from facts. And we say it is that big army of Germany that keeps the country poor.

To satisfy you of more real facts, I herewith give figures of the national debt. They are as follows: England, \$3,695,854,000, London; France, \$6,283,675,000, Paris; Russia, \$4,553,488,000, St. Petersburg; Germany, \$1,177,418,000, Berlin.

Does this look like Germany is worse off than her enemies; I get other information from Germany, as I have a sister living there who has five sons in the army. She has one daughter married, and her husband is with the army also. One of her boys was killed February 17th, and another was wounded in the month of April. He wrote his father and mother, all the dead and wounded belonging to his regiment was caused by American powder and explosives; and she asked me to tell her why the Americans are helping England and her allies. And, she said, you Americans know that we are surrounded, fighting four to one in self-defense; and says this good sister of mine, we have five sons in the army; if we lose them all, I know it is hard to sacrifice, but the English with the help of the Americans cannot starve or kill all of Germany. We have confidence in the Kaiser, our leader, and who we know did not want war. Ludwig, believe me, the Kaiser, with six sons, are fighting at the front, and we will all help to carry this war to the very end. Ludwig, you say your Government is not making or sending ammunition to England, and then you say your President at the beginning of this war asked the American people to set aside one day to pray for peace.

Aber wir denken, Der Lieber Gott hat eug nicht gehort. It means: But we think the Dear Lord did not hear you people.

It reminds us here, it is like with the Russian, the

Priest gives the soldiers all a blessing before they go to the battlefield, but after the battle and when they have a chance, they act more like beasts than human. And we think it is so with some of you Americans, praying for peace, and, at the same time doing all you can to help England and her Allies to prolong the war. You ought to know you cannot fool God. We here are wondering who is running your country. We know this much, Americans are helping the English and her Allies to prolong the war. Shiploads of food sent from your country for the civilians of Germany, England seizes all of this and your country does not make England release any of it, and, in that way, helps England to starve us. But Germany cannot be starved or beaten. God is our trusty shield and weapon. Those clippings you sent me from your newspapers is nothing but a falsehood, and they are dirty lies. We think it is a disgrace for your government and your press to let such rot be printed. The English tell us about the German atrocities, such as the destruction of Louvain. But they hide carefully the cause of it. They tell these things because they don't get any chance to destroy any part of Germany. They complain about the Zeppelins and the activity of the submarines, because England has not got them. So England asks the U. S. A. to tell Germany to stop this submarine warfare and, the U. S. A. sends protest after protest to Germany that she must stop this submarine warfare, and, it is this pro-English, as the German people take it across the pond, that has caused a dislike to the Americans.

And Sister Maria is right. Americans are helping England to prolong the war. We are reading a lot of lies about the cause of the war. That Germany did not start the war. Read this, for instance, from Sir Alfred Milner, a British Governor in Parliament, in part he says: "This consummation can only be prevented by beating Germany on land, and, unless it can be prevented, England will in fact be defeated, FOR WE HAVE FAILED TO

ACHIEVE ANY ONE OF THE OBJECTS FOR WHICH WE STARTED THIS WAR."

At a later date, the London Times publishes an article by Lord Charles Beresford. In his speech he says: "We began the war, with two great assets, our fleet and our wealth," and he adds, "We shall soon be bankrupt if this goes on." Does this not tell us in plain English that England had planned what to do when she declared war on Germany, after she had lured others into it? And further, says sister Maria, we know the American papers are misleading your people, like the enemies of Germany are misleading their own people, but even with all the ill will in the papers against Germany, we know truth will win, and all the unjust criticism shall unconcern us. The German people look at it like this, during the Spanish-American war when a shipload started to sail with the ammunition for Spain, the American Ambassador, Mr. White, informed the German Government, and the Kaiser at once ordered that ship to return and that no ammunition should be sold to Spain against the Americans. And so the people in Germany don't understand why America should help England and her Allies to prolong the war. I am telling this, as I believe you want to know the truth.

And, says Sister Maria, "Women here cheerfully take the place of men in planting the seeds for the coming harvest, as now there is no suffering here for want of food and otherwise. Bread in certain quantities is dealt out to us by the government. The food is healthy; we all like it and get plenty of it. We on the ranches have to use candles for light, as the Government has taken over the petroleum, but while we are using candles, we are not breaking any lamp chimneys, so it isn't so bad after all."

Just think of what Sister Maria says to me: If we must lose all our sons, England cannot crush the Fatherland. The civilians of Germany realize that it is better to lose part of Germany's brave men, than to let the enemies,

such as they are, run through the Fatherland and murder the defenseless people in their homes. That's the way with the Germans; first their Fatherland, then their family. Can you beat it?

The cry from the people in this country is: Germany did wrong by going into Belgium, but the people don't say anything about the French already having gone into Belgium where they had joined the Belgium army with the intention to strike at Germany from the Belgium frontier.

France and Belgium violated the neutrality law long before Germany set foot on Belgium soil. When Germany asked the Belgians to let her go through that country she was answered with guns. So Germany was forced to fight in self-defense. Let me illustrate Germany's position: If you were living on a ranch surrounded by four other ranches and supposing they had plotted together to get you out of that place, and that you knew they were coming, and as they were closing in on you, you would surely strike at the one most dangerous and not wait until they could all poke you with the point of a bayonet, that would be a cowardly act and it would make it extremely uncomfortable for those that depended on you. Such was the condition of Germany at the beginning of the war, surrounded by four enemies, and had Germany not known when and where to strike, she would have been at the mercy of her enemies, and would have been wiped off the map. It was only through Germany's quick thought and action that she prevented the enemies in entering far into Germany. We are always reminded of the poor Belgians and for the Germans to take their country, etc. Let me tell you, it was the Belgians' own fault. In proof of it, before the Germans came to Brussels, the capital of Belgium, Germany offered to make peace with them and pay for all the damage done, but Belgium did not listen to Germany's warning, but depended on the promise of England. Why should not England restore that country for them and in all take care of

them and no one should see any wrong for Germany to keep it, and, any other part of territory that the Germans had to battle for in order to keep the enemy out of the Fatherland.

It was England that told the Belgians to resist, and the Belgians depended on the English promise for a big reward. Like England ordered the Japanese to declare war on Germany, and drive the German settlers from their homes in Asia where the German Government had spent \$40,000,000 for railroads, schools and churches. The Germans had no army there to speak of; the Japanese took advantage of this and drove the German settlers from their homes. All this was done to please England.

We must all remember, and always, Germany was not the cause of the war. If Germany had been figuring on making this war, she would at least had all her ships home. Germany was taken by surprise, and history could not describe the brutality that would have befallen the German civilians from the enemies' soldiers. We all know what the Russian Cossacks did to the German women and children. It is too shameful here to print. The English imported for their armies as fighters the Indians or Hindus. They are said to be the pride of the English army. They call them the fire-eaters, because they can send them to the front like a flock of sheep to a slaughter house. They are so daring, so some people look at it! They fight cannon balls with their knives. With them is another tribe, the wilds from Egypt, the blacks from Africa, and brown men wherever England can buy them. ALL FOR THE SAKE TO CRUSH GERMANY. And even the English themselves are no exception to the Russian Cossacks. Deceiving and misleading is their game. Do you know that an English officer of a patrol boat had the commander and men killed of a German submarine when the submarine was sinking and the men had surrendered? But the commander of the British war vessel said, take no prisoners, kill them all. This British warship was painted with the Stars and

Stripes, and was flying the American flag. This is sworn to in the United States Courts by the foreman and his man from a steamer that was loaded with mules for Liverpool that was at the very spot where the helpless Germans were killed after they had surrendered. That the officer of the British warship ordered the captain of the transport steamer to caution his men and to not say anything about the incident when they arrived at Liverpool. Of course results for using or abusing the American flag by the English has not as yet developed, and I don't know whether the American Government cares to do anything about it. But even with all the help that England gets or takes, as it looks now, Germany has her enemy beat. This may sound rather sweeping, but I know what I am writing about. This is May 17, 1915, and I'll just take a chance in adding, all the soldiers that are left will be home by Christmas, or before, if the Americans stop sending ammunition and money to England and her Allies. What say you folks to that?

I must tell you of last winter. I had an argument with an Irishman and in our quarrel about the war, he said, well, just as soon as this war is over, I am going to London, England. Well, said I, if you want to go to London, England, you have to go before the war is over, because after the war it will be London, Germany. Then, said my Irish friend to me, don't you know that this John Redmond, the Irish leader, is getting all the Irish to enlist; he tells his countrymen they must enlist, because he, Redmond, has promised a priest in Belgium that he will send an Irish army over there to drive the Germans out of that country. Then, I said, you boasting about this man, Redmond, a man that is trying to serve two masters, advising his countrymen they must stand up to be shot down to please a few higher up ones. He, Redmond, should be ashamed of himself, deceiving his friends to please Lord Kitchener and a few higher up ones in England. Then, said my Irish friend, here in this morning's paper you see Lord Kitchener has sent

280,000 Russians into France that the Germans don't know anything about. I then said, Lord Kitchener must be Irish, too. And, said my Irish friend, and to be sure he is. Well, said I, don't you know the Irish cannot beat the Dutch. But give Redmond credit for his cunning. And that big army of Russians that Lord Kitchener sent, as you believe, will be blown away like the snows from the winds. It will be a good work out for the Germans before breakfast. And, I added, you ought to go to Ireland and advise the Irish to not take any stock in Redmond. He is only working for English money, more than for the interest of the Irish people. After that, my Irish friend and I had no more quarrels about the war.

Think, think, the lion as master, the bear the biggest power of all the world, and the gallistion rooster that was waiting for a chance of revenge and others that were lured into the war, depended on the promise of the master lion for big reward, aiding in the plot to crush the most civilized and God-fearing people on earth. A people that are building schools and churches instead of prisons. And even Americans are aiding the plotters of this war for big gains of this evil best known as cash where every dollar that is gained in this is covered with the blood of Germany's brave men and with tears from the widows. You with that blood money, cries from children will always ring in your ears. The sin, the shame, the weapons that you are manufacturing will always be remembered. You may boast to your children and your children can say to their children that it was you that enriched the estate of yours by making and sending the war instruments to Europe to kill off the Germans. You are as cruel and wicked as the hired Camorra of Italy. But all the gains of gold will melt for you like snow in the sun, sooner or later your conscience will begin to trouble you. You will worry yourself into your grave. Don't forget the riches that you gain by such action will be a burden to you and in some way or other you will loose it all and

while on earth wherever you go the civilized world will sneer at you. Relax your neck and hang your head in shame. When this war is over with your factories will rest, but you will have neither rest nor peace, and when you die you will appear at the gates of hell, but your record is the Devil will send you back to earth again to bring your own coal for your own burning, because the Devil knows you are too mean to enjoy peace on earth.

Just a few words more about the European war, and then I'm done. You have read the Kaiser's message which should convince us that Germany did not want war; but that the war was plotted and started by the enemies of Germany, for greed and revenge, who have no heart nor conscience, and in their lust for wealth and power they will be told to kneel from the message delivered by the eagle who will tell them. It must make peace on earth and give good will to all men, and this message will also say, Thou must refrain from criticising the action of others and we must not repeat idle gossip and set in judgment of our neighbor. If we are doing those things, let us stop them, just refuse to think or utter an unkind thought. If we would all be thinking right and good there would then be no disturbance of the peace and no divorces.

It is similar to that in preparing horses' feet, and selecting proper shoes for them; if ye know how, there would then be no interference with the free circulation of the blood that flows through them. If horseshoers would be compelled to understand the science of shoeing there would be no more lame horses, barring accidents. It may be asked, is all lameness coming to horses in their feet? Nay, a horse may be lame above the foot, but seventy-five out of every hundred cases of lameness is caused by an unbalanced or diseased foot. When the foot becomes unbalanced it disarranges the structures above and while a horse is trying in relieving certain structure from strain or pain, he is overtaxing other parts because his weight has to be carried.

Then it may be asked, what is the cause of so many lame horses? The most prolific cause is unskillfull shoeing. Men are often lured into shops through fake advertising where blacksmiths offer to shoe at a bargain.

Let me say this to the horse loving public, you ought to realize that your horseshoer with whom you have been dealing and has given you satisfaction and is in business to stay and is honest with you because you are paying him a fair price. He is not just shoeing your horses for what profit he gets out of it, he tries to please you, to satisfy you, he wants to keep you as a customer and you can well afford to pay him some extra for mistakes he doesn't make. Look out for those smiths that advertise to shoe horses for less than cost, or at figures much below the price of true horse shoers. Such horseshoers belong in a class with men that sell fake articles. Let me repeat, look out for him. But I know some people don't see anything but this, known as the Almighty Dollar, and, I would much rather be their pocket book than their horse, because they take better care of it. They are too stingy to say the Lord's Prayer for fear the Lord would have forgotten to give them credit when they come to settle up. They are so sharp and so cute for the favor you wish to do them, they rather refuse in hope that they get the difference in cash. Let me repeat, as to horse shoeing, the best is the cheapest, and don't forget that. There is another ailment that is a drawback to horse shoeing, that is horse owners often have some cruel notions and dictate to the shoer how he wants his horse shod. If these same men would clean their horse's feet every evening after a day's work instead of engineering the shoeing, that would be of some benefit for both men and horse. We should only try and be what we are able to be, and don't pretend to be something that we are not. Engineering horseshoeing without knowing what it means to the foot or the part above is an everlasting damage to the horse, for that same man could probably not describe the

location of the coffin bone or what it is there for. I often wonder why this United States has not got laws like they have in Germany, where the horseshoer has to pass an examination before he can operate a shoeing business, and when he is successful he is then registered and pays a license for running it. In Germany a Master Horseshoer is highly respected for the merits of his labor. Here, Aber Lieber Fater, but dear Lord, a tramp can run out of a corn field and start a horseshoeing business. His plans are generally made to just stay through the winter. He makes the prices as low as he is himself. After a short stay, when the grass gets green, he gets the wander lust in his head. The forge and fire is getting too hot for him, of which he knows very little. When he meets another traveler, they two lay around together under some convenient shade tree, perhaps reading old musty books and this would be horse shoer tells his companion how he was fooling and bleeding the people during the winter; he tells him how he got in with the barn men or men that have horses in charge, for just a small bribe, or he goes out and begs to get a horse to shoe. I don't know which is the worse, begging or bribing. Of course, begging is more on the cheap order, but he who begs has no pride, only a selfish desire. Just now, while I am writing about this would-be horseshoer, I'm going to tell of an incident that happened here in Santa Ana. I am shoeing the horses for the Union Oil Company. Most of the shops know what I am getting for shoeing. They also know that I am getting just what I charge, \$2.50 a horse. And one solicitor in this town went and told the company that he could save them money and would shoe their horses for \$1.50, but the thoughtful manager politely told him that the company's business was running smooth and was making both ends meet, and that their horses were all going good, but if they should need his advice regarding how to cut down expense and save money, they would come and ask him, and, added the

manager, it is the company's experience that the best is the cheapest, and we mean to let live as well as live, but said this solicitor, Louis don't work on Saturday afternoon. I will shoe your horses any old time that you want them shod. Yes, said the manager, Louis told us that when we turned the horses over to him, that he was not working on Saturday afternoons, and we always try and arrange accordingly, but when we get in a pinch he is always ready and glad to help us, Saturday or no Saturday. And I am still shoeing the Union Oil horses, in spite of their knowledge of cheap shoeing. But this is not the only country where horses' feet are ironed off just for the sake of doing it, and to get some other shop on the standstill.

As it happened in December, 1914, a stranger came in my shop as I was working at the forge, he was looking on; I then asked him if he was working at this trade. He answered in the negative, but, said he, I have lots of horses shod in the East. I then asked him, What part of the East are you from? He said, I am from Michigan. Just then a coal dealer brought me a supply of coal. As it came in sacks, he asked, What do you have to pay for coal here? I told him \$22.00 a ton. It surprised him, and, said he, In Detroit they get coal delivered in the shops for \$6.00, or less. Yes, said I, but in this country they get \$1.25 for shoeing a horse. Well, said he, that is what we have to pay in Michigan. Then, said I, is this in the cities or the country towns? Well, said he, right in Detroit. I really thought in the East where all horseshoers had an opportunity to belong to the M. H. N. P. A., that they were all getting no less than \$2.00, as I had seen this many times stated in the Journal and to me it always looked fair and an encouragement for an organization, but I have come to think it is like having some good laws that are not enforced. That's the way it often is with things. It isn't all gold that shines.

As before, speaking of the Union Oil Company's

horses, let me say this for the company, and why they never have any lame horses: They get them shod every four weeks, they always allow me a half a day to shoe a team, they are satisfied whatever kind of shoes I put on them. If this would be taken as an example by other concerns, it would benefit the horse and the man that owns him, as it extends his usefulness. Experience teaches us the individual or concerns that look after the welfare of the horse, in seeing to it that his right is respected, are always safe to deal with. We can judge a man of what he really is on the inside by the looks of his horse on the outside.

But the horseshoer who is only in business as a schemer for the horse owner, he is dangerous to deal with, to the craft he is an unfair competition. He is a disgrace to the art and science of shoeing. He is an enemy of honesty and resentful of lawless cunning. You may say, this kind of talk don't enlighten us any about the science of shoeing but the point is if fake horseshoers can be prevented from doing business, it will add to the respect and science of shoeing and a good way to stop them is to not patronize them. Every state in the Union ought to make a law that horseshoers that are carrying on a horseshoeing business must be registered and pass an examination for the protection of the horse and the man that owns him.

I hope you understand it better now, why there are so many lame horses, so if bad shoeing is the cause of horses going lame, then good shoeing must be the remedy. The farmer who does not understand and does not care to prepare the soil properly for the seed he sows, cannot expect to reap a harvest. So, if poor farming is the cause of a failure of a crop, on the same soil, good farming is the remedy. What do you think of a human doctor, if you were ill, and was told by your family physician that you needed an operation, and that the charge would be \$100.00,—then if a strange doctor comes along and tells you he can save you \$10.00 on that job, you very likely refuse and take no

chances, because of your own feelings. But for fifty cents, in your careless way you rob your horse of proper foot wear to which he is entitled for comfort and endurance, and down in your own heart you really know the best is the cheapest, which your horse deserves because he earns for you part of your living, or you find pleasure in riding behind him. I know I have said this quite often, that the law should protect the horse against ignorance that is among men that are shoeing them, but like other things, as long as it is the truth, truth don't grow old. Repeating it does not make it old, and the law says, how can you horse-shoers expect to be protected as long as you don't demand, you cannot obtain and, the law is right. You know, too, we cannot even catch a street car if we don't try. But a few individuals cannot expect to have any influence in legislation. If horseshoers would all be organized and then prepare a demand, legislation will respect and protect this important branch of industry, so it is up to the horse-shoers. If horseshoers would be like a united nation the result would be better conditions, better shoeing and protection. In speaking of the necessity of being organized, what would a large army amount to if it was not organized and had no leader? An organized army of much smaller size would crumble it and scatter it to all four corners of the globe. So be organized and be like one, and the future success for the horse and the men that shoes him is bright indeed. Let such organization be for purely educational purposes. If we will try and educate ourselves first, so that we can educate others, then results for horse-shoeing will be such that we needn't care.

Speaking of education to improve horseshoeing: But how shall we educate horseshoers? When we have no teachers. Well, we must associate together, we must learn from each other. A splendid way is as the Iowa State Fair management adopted in 1914. Of course it had to be Iowa to start the ball rolling, and they can be proud of it.

I am glad, because it is my native state and a state where a horse will never be forgotten. I think it was called a Horseshoers' Contest. Such contests should be held in every state and county fair. And judge by the more advanced horseshoers, such contests should not only be for the purpose of trying to see how fast and good one can shoe a horse, but lame horses of all kinds should be brought to such places so that the best remedy can be adopted. Such lessons would be spread in all directions of the county and a judge or judges may then assist the competitors and argue the points, until it is understood and agreed, and then test it and see what is really best. You see you got to exercise your brain by making it work at new ideas and you can only do that by getting other men's thoughts. Such lessons would be a credit to the country and a benefit to the horse. Even if all horseshoers do not take part, there would be many bystanders listening and watching and they would be well repaid for the time spent. To the Fair Associations, please consider this and put it in your next program. The expense of it is the best money that you can pay out for fair expenses. Listen, if it was your choice to send your children to school, or keep them out, we know your answer, and in five years from now you would be wondering how neglectful and careless you would have been if you had not started this valuable plan. But don't figure on getting this started without expense. The county should pay for it as it is a benefit to them. And to your satisfaction you will be convinced how valuable a horseshoer is that has the ability to preside as a judge and master all of the branches of shoeing as they come to him. There may be some disappointment, take it all through the country. Such horseshoers, they are like bantam roosters and flying fish, rather scarce. Let me repeat in appeal to you, let your Fair Associations get this started. It will prevent sin and pain. Much more could be said about this, but I guess I said enough.

As we are now in the dawning of a more advanced and brighter day, horseshoeing should be recognized as of more than common importance, and great is the benefit from such recognition. The poor cart horse that drudges on stony pavements through each recurring day of his life, as well as the high bred courser that minimizes time and surpasses the graceful fawn in the majesty and poetry of his motion, both will share in the good results.

Men who are engaged in the horseshoeing business should begin to understand not only the motive power of the horse but also the art of paring the foot so as to adjust it to the proper angle of the limb it supports. In order to excel in the subtle art of horseshoeing, thoroughness in all the intricate details, which pertain to the business, is indispensable and one should strive to be master of his calling. In order to be thus equipped, he should have resource to every storehouse of wisdom within the reach, never forgetting for a moment the results of his own experience.

Men have grown both rich and great by patient research and unremitting toil in the little things of life. Few arts are so perfect that they need not be disturbed and in the alembic of some human mind there may be undeveloped thoughts, which when applied will add new luster and utility to that which long has been regarded as perfect. It is well with the professional horseshoer, if he is what we call a born mechanic, able to know from a mechanical standpoint not only how to work but where to work and why such work when done should balance a horse, also that such knowledge is based on scientific principles and that scientific remedies only should be applied.

Perhaps some do know it has long been my plea that the horse's right be respected and I intend to continue it, whether I accomplish much or little, I will at least have done my duty. As a horseshoer, I think I have been fairly successful. It is not my desire to toot my own horn, but I have the honor and take pleasure in presenting here-

with what others say regarding me. The following letters were published in the horse papers as named: Spirit of the West, Des Moines, Iowa,—In the last issue of the Spirit of the West, I notice an item saying that good feet are the foundation of the horse. This reminds me of the first time I met Mr. Louis Petersen, of Sheldon, Iowa, who I had come to my barn to look over my horse's feet, and, said Mr. Petersen, your horse's feet are in fair condition, but should be improved in form. The next time I had Mr. Petersen shoe my horses. When I saw him prepare the feet, make and fit shoes for them, I made up my mind that he knew more about horses' feet and the way they should be shod than the average dictator, and from that day on, for the past ten years he has been my shoer. While I have always appreciated his work, but now only mention his skill as a scientific horseshoer when we cannot get him, as he has moved to the Pacific Coast. If I should go on and give the history of his success and tell half of what he has done in the way of shoeing lame and unsound horses, and aiding the speedy ones to speed faster, it would take a whole page of your paper, but I do not hesitate in saying, that his equal, as a scientific horseshoer, I do not believe is in existence. I have always been well paid for the many trips of twenty-five miles drive to his place of business. We do not appreciate the service of such men until they leave us. In saying this, I feel sure that I voice the sentiment of all good horse men here in the Northwest.

DENNIS SCANLAN,
Rock Valley, Iowa, April 17, 1907.

Here, I wish to say a few words regarding Mr. Scanlan, who always had a crop of youngsters from a high bred mare that he kept for breeding purposes and crossed her with good horses, as to his own judgment. He always broke and drove his own colts. And when they got two or three years old, they could all step some, and when

they commenced to look like a gold mine and somewhat talked about among horsemen, Mr. Scanlan would always sell them for a reasonable offer. The colts were all clean gaited, as he always kept the colt's feet of proper size and level from three months' of age. They were all strong going. They all looked very prosperous. It seemed it was the way he developed them. He would never drive a colt to a break, neither would he speed them long distances to make them tired, to discourage them. They got most all of their exercise on the road and when they came to the track they enjoyed the smooth footing, and at times it looked as if they would run away on a trot. They could always do a little more than what they had reputation for. Then when a prospect buyer came, sales were made easy and quick, and in that way Mr. Scanlon never owned a race horse. I remember, I was called to his home place to shoe a three-year-old, and, as he remarked to me: There is some one here who wants to see the colt step this afternoon, and, I wonder if it would be better to let the shoeing go till after I have shown the colt, as he is going very good as he is. I might have left them as they were, but the shoes had worn so thin that they were not safe to start with. Just after I had the feet ready for the new shoes, it commenced to rain, but it was only a shower. However, it made the track a little slippery, and as it happened I made the hind shoes a little different, the same as I would shoe all speedy horses, from what I had been shoeing him with. I had forged the toe of the hind shoes in a spoon shaped form. That kind of a toe gives a horse a sure grip for propelling. Such a toe keeps always clean, and, making the other part of the shoe half round, the feet do not fill with anything that interferes with a horse's balance or his speed. As I showed them to Mr. Scanlan, he said, I don't know how they will suit the colt, but I like them. This is true. A change in shoes is all right at any time, when we know the change is an improvement. And while the track was slip-

pery, or at least in spots, instead of using nails to fit the counter sunk in the shoe, I used nails with a larger head, so they projected a litte above the shoe. That way the slippery footing had no effect on the colt's going, and the result was the colt went two seconds faster in that half mile than he had ever gone before, in spite of the unfavorable footing, which everyone could see and were somewhat surprised how the colt kept his feet. Now, it was not the shoes that made the colt go so much faster. The colt had that much speed and the shoes did not interfere with his speed. If at any time a shower should fall between heats, I advise to stick in four or five nails in each shoe with the heads projecting. It does not interfere with speed. On the other hand, it gives the horse confidence in landing and helps in flexing. After that half mile, Mr. Scanlan, like the colt, was quite well sprinkled with mud. Then, said Mr. Scanlan to the prospective buyer who had been in the grand stand with friends. How does the colt look to you? And, said the buyer, I told my friends when you came on the home stretch, that I would give \$500.00 for him. Then, said Mr. Scanlan, if you will, you bought the colt. And that was all there was to it. Mr. Scanlan was told later that he ought to have gotten a thousand dollars for him. Well, said Mr. Scanlan, it is always good principle to live and let live, and said this gentleman may have to spend another five hundred before he can win a race. I have had pleasure in driving him, and five hundred dollars will pay all the colt's expense. And Mr. Scanlan added, whenever we can have a good time and get paid for it, then its best to be satisfied. You see, most of the time it is otherwise, whenever we want to enjoy ourself most generally we must pay for it. It pays not to be selfish. After the deal was finished, Mr. Scanlan and I went back to the barn. He said to me, for the first time in all my experience, I was thinking about those nail heads while driving, and how did you ever think of letting the nail heads stick out; I see it now plain, the colt would never

have stayed on his feet without them. Well, said I, we can all think of the right thing at the right time if we don't stock our brains with a lot of stuff that is not true. Men try to do so many things that they don't know anything about. Then, said Mr. Scanlan, every time I struck a wet place, I thought "now, it's all off," but it seemed that he went all the faster. Yes, said I, I was extremely well pleased in the way you finished, that you did not drive him under the wire with the whip. It made so much better showing, and it looked as if you were holding him back. It was not quite so excitable, but it was much more sensible, and I believe, Dennis, you could have been a race horse driver as well as a real estate dealer, but I know you will stay with the latter.

As I started for my train, Mr. Scanlan handed me something, and said, take this for your carefare. I thanked him and went in the car, and when the conductor came to collect fare, I took this token that Mr. Scanlan had placed in an envelope, and found, respectively, one ten and two twenty dollar bills. And the conductor, whose name was Charles Foote, said: Don't spring any bills on me. Well, said I, I got this from Mr. Scanlan, to pay my carfare. Then said Conductor Foote, Mr. Scanlan must have thought you were going to New York. No, said I, I shod a colt for him and that's what I got for it. Well, said Mr. Foote, keep it and I'll pay your car fare, and he tore a coupon from his account book and handed it to me with a smile. He, like Mr. Scanlan, likes to see others happy.

Here is another letter that was published in the Chicago Horse Review, in the Christmas Number, 1899, from Mr. A. H. Von Wickerwood Crommerling, of Heemstede, Holland. I copy part of this letter, as he describes the breeding and names of his horses, etc. He, in part, says: Concurrent, Cyclone and Controleur won respectively the most honorable trotting prizes of the year in Holland.

Concurrent, the winner of the Dutch Derby, is a very difficult driver, high strung, high kicking, and I had a great deal of trouble getting him balanced. At last I got him to going all right, trotting square, without any breaks on American shoes made by Mr. Louis Petersen, of Sheldon, Iowa, U. S. A., which helped me a great deal in winning the prizes as I drive all my horses in a Frazier sulky, I think you will agree with me that my turnout must look rather American.

Mr. Crommerling in February, 1899, describing to me the horse's way of going and his troubles, I then asked him about the footing that the horses traveled over, and a few other questions, and to send me the size of the horses feet, and that I would design shoes for them. He did so. This horse, Concurrent, the winner of the Dutch Derby, he explained to me that he had an abnormal long stride and that he had a lot of speed, but would get mixed up because he could not gather quick enough in front; then he would get kind of mad and get to kicking. Now, this horse had in front a low, long stride, and behind, lots of hook action. I made the front shoes 14 ounces in weight, thin at heels and toe, in a sort of rocker fashion, as Mr. Crommerling told me the footing was rather soft or loose. I left the web in the center of the shoe wide and thicker than either heel or toe. In this way he could contain his stride, but the motion was quickened because there was nothing to impede his landing and flexing. The hind shoes I made five ounces with a bar across the branches of the heel to strengthen the shoes as the feet were rather large and turned a calk at each branch of the heels. This has a tendency to reduce hock action and prevent slipping and results of advice and shoes was as Mr. Crommerling reported in *The Review*.

Now I did not know Mr. Crommerling, because I have never been in Holland. My native country is Germany, and after four years of apprenticeship I went to Denmark. I

worked six months in that country. There the horseshoeing and tools were the same as in Germany, and working hours the same, fourteen hours a day, and shoes were made out of old shoes. I left Denmark on a steamer to France, landed at Calais.

I know the feeling between Germans and French at that time was not the very best, in 1878, and I don't know whether it is any better at present. You see this is April 6th, 1915. But, anyway, I got a job in a shoeing shop. This shop was shoeing most all heavy horses. Of course, hard work did not bother me, for that I was used to. In Calais the shoes were made different, they were made out of stock to suit the weight of the shoe. It was in France for the first time that I saw shoes without crease, and the big horses were shod with plain shoes in front. Those large horses did the work of a steam engine. They switched the freight car from the Ship Street where the ships were unloaded, into railroad cars. The cars were then pulled to the railroad freight depot by one or two horses. These horses were trained for that like the best fire horses in this country. Two horses would be hitched to a full car, one ahead of the other. As soon as the car was started, then by a certain signal, from the brakeman, the leader would jump sideways. At the same time, the single-tree would come unfastened. Then after he was clear from the track, he would stand there until some one lead him away for the next pull. Most all of the heavy horses were gray and white. A few things I like better in France than in Germany: In Calais, we only had to work thirteen hours a day, while in Germany fourteen. Wages were about the same, something like \$2.50 to \$3.00 a week. In all the different countries that I have been, in Europe, the men that brings the horse, holds the foot for the shoer. In those countries that I worked in, in Europe, I like the French ways of shoeing the best, but, however, I think there is no horseshoer anywhere that I know of that equals

the American expert shoer, but in America there are too many pretend to be horseshoers, and that knocks the beauty all out of it. There is no organization that I know of that interferes with the fake horseshoer. Here, they look more after a dollar than they look after either man or beast. All the protection you get from being a member of the organization amounts to nothing. Many organizations should improve their conditions, instead of trying to get more members. In making rules it should all be well considered, so that they can be fulfilled with both pleasure and profit, and always consider the customer so that he is not cut out of accommodation. When in the Old Country, I never saw a harness race-horse; until I came to this country, I never heard of a pacing gait. I don't think there are any pacers in Europe.

For fast going, it is either a trotter or a runner. While I never shod any of that kind, maybe it was because I had only worked at it five or six years.

I came to this country in 1880, and for the first time used machine-made shoes and nails. That made work easy; aside from that, there were shorter hours here, better wages, too. Tell me, who wouldn't like America?

As I said before, scientific shoeing will prevent sin and pain. As it is now, there is too much experimenting done in horseshoeing. For instance, a horse may stumble from his feet being long; he may stumble and fall from his feet being short. The secret is to know at what angle to pare the feet to suit the bearings above, to prevent friction, and, consequently, stumbling, everything else being normal. Now, do not misunderstand me, that I am writing for profit or revenge, even if it appears to you that there are some sweeping remarks, if I have said things that are distasteful, it is, nevertheless, kindly meant. I am writing in hope that it may be of benefit to the horse and the man that owns him; while I am helping you I am helping myself also, as I am writing this little book to sell and to get enough out of it to

pay expenses: You get the benefit of my experiences free of charge.

Writing a little book like this with my feeble knowledge of the American language is not an easy task, and, especially when you work all day with hammer and tongs, then change off to pen and ink, you also have to change your whole thoughts. To make this little book read interesting, one must bring out new thoughts, and they must come from facts, as I am trying to avoid criticism, for when it is printed, there is no way of changing it. It is like getting your picture taken: When the instrument commences to click, the picture must remain, good or bad. In part, why I'm writing this is because I am lonesome, and so I have priced the book that no good thinking men or women should be without it. It is not only good for those who shoe horses; it is equally as valuable for those who own horses. It should be read with interest and benefit for married people, as well as those who are not married. I hope I have done no injustice, either to myself or the purchasers who may read it. Don't you know a lonesome person can get so hungry for a loving word from those he thinks of most, that we may talk to ourselves and smile at the same time. Make it answer as a sort of substitute. Most everybody has a desire to do something after working hours, and for me to pass away my lonely hours, I desire to tell you about my forty years' experience and learning of horseshoeing, etc., as I am beginning to think that I understand at least part of it pretty well, but I know also I may not last much longer, because the hinges in my anatomy are getting kind of rusty and I am getting a little nervous about shoeing a nervous horse, and two nervous creatures don't get along together very well, as I am easily excited. Somehow luck has been with me, as I have never been hurt by a horse that caused a lay-up, and so I am still enjoying the work and all by myself.

As said before, married people should try and under-

stand each other, study each other and thereby keep love in circulation like a horseshoer should understand the science of shoeing. I know it is a heart-breaking job to understand and study the anatomy of a horse's foot. Do not think that the foot is only like a block of wood, or a solid mass of horn. Suppose you take a look at the inside of a phonograph, how wonderfully it is constructed, or take the works of a valuable watch, but all these wonders pale when it comes to the living machinery of a horse's foot, with its bones, joints, laminae, velvety tissues, planter cushion, horny frog, sole and wall, tendons and ligaments or main springs and hair springs, so to speak, etc., all enclosed in an envelope like. To study and understand the working apparatus of a horse's foot it is similar to trying to read a letter in an enclosed envelope. Of course, you can open the envelope and read it, you have been to school and know how, and that's the way we must learn to understand the anatomy of a horse's foot and a part above, both in health and disease. You have to take a foot and limb from a dead horse, remove the hide, separate the parts and boil the horny hoof from the internal parts. At the beginning to understand the anatomy and functions of a horse's foot, where there aren't any schools or teachers, is rather a slow process and at first somewhat disinteresting, and very few think anything of it. It is like somebody plants a tree, nobody pays any attention until it has grown to some degree of usefulness; then when its branches have spread in beauty, and we sit beneath its grateful shade we then say how good and thoughtful some men are. The shade of such trees can be enjoyed for the future of our life, and only he who plants a tree can hope to enjoy the shade from it, and only he who studies the science of shoeing can hope to understand it and reap reward from it. We can all learn it if we want to learn it bad enough. We can learn anything if we have the mental capacity to do so. It depends on how bad we want to learn, or, if you want to

pay a blacksmith's bill, you can pay it. It all depends on how bad you want to pay it, but we must not only wish for a thing, we must work for it. Let me prove to you from what I have said as to myself when I came to this country from Germany, I had to learn the new language. I was then twenty-five years of age. I had never heard or saw in print the American language. I had never been to school and have never had anyone teach me, but I was bound to learn to read the American print. I have labored many nights, have gone without sleep trying to accomplish something that I really wanted, and, in that way, I have learned to read and write. This sort of a self-education is as hard to get as it is to understand the anatomy and function of a horse's foot, maybe a little worse. But it matters not how hard it is. Intelligent labor is a pleasure as well as profit, because reward of success and accomplishment is gained thereby. If we don't stop to learn, we will always be able to earn. I have learned enough about horseshoeing that I know it is a science, and I want to say right here: Legislation should acknowledge it as such. Many race horses have become winners after properly shoeing them. There is speed in a horseshoe like there is happiness in love, if we know how to make it. A horse's stride can be shortened or lengthened, it may be regulated by the angle of the foot. If you want to shorten a horse's stride and you cannot change the angle of the foot by paring, then elevate the heel by placing a wedge of leather between shoe and foot. Secure the leather with a rivet to the branches of the heel.

There are race horses, their strides in front are too long because of an excessive development of the extensor tendon. At times, it makes a horse look as if he was laboring and makes hard work for him: If you want to lengthen a horse's stride, and if the feet are at the right angle, let the feet be as they are; use an even plain shoe, then put on an adjustable toe weight. The toe weight will cultivate the extensor tendon and muscles, and in time will produce a

stride as desired. Toe weights should be used in all jogging, as well as in work-outs. It may be advisable after a horse has been going a fast mile or two to change the toe weights from five ounces to three, or at least reduce the weight. Quickening the motion can be accomplished by the shape of the shoe. The shoe should be so constructed that the center of the shoe is the highest part on the ground bearing surface and that part somewhat wider in web, and especially where the footing is loose, the branches of the heels should be thinner and the toe to correspond. The action of the limbs can be governed by the weight of the shoes. To increase action the shoe should be heavier, with most of the weight in the branches of the heels, and the toe of the shoe should fit flush around the toe of the foot; have the shoe of even thickness from heel to toe. If there is an excess of action, that it may cause a loss of motion, the shoe should be light and a leather rim, or felt, should be placed between shoe and foot. It will deaden the blow when landing and retard action, and all other desirable motions can be accomplished by preparing the foot properly for the proper shoe. Wherever the footing is firm and level for a horse to travel, lame horses can be made to go sound where they are curable—all by mechanical treatment.

So you see a shoe on a horse's foot is an instrument of either too good advantage, or disadvantage. Horse owners should take no chances to be lured into shops because some smiths make it appear that their place of business is like a bargain counter. Such smiths are the death knell to the science of shoeing; they are poison to a horse, like a red rag is to a bull. I know this may not sound in a way very refined, but I can't help it. I get a little excited and once in a while make a break. But I say it in a friendly spirit, and when you look at things as I see them, I know you will pardon me. It is up to you, horse owners, to help along good work and realize that the best of us are none too good.

A true horseshoer studies shoeing, it is like a good

habit, when you once get a taste of it and understand it, it is interesting, and where there is pleasure in doing a thing, that by itself is a profit. For instance, I have said I am lonely, and I am passing away the time after working hours writing, it is some satisfaction to me to know that you will read this. In that way, I break my silence with you because my heart beats, my mind thinks, and, understand me, there is a limit to this mental slavery, but when I know you are interested in reading this little book, I will feel relieved.

Take married life as a science, the point is to avoid breaking the first thread in life of love. I am sure marriage can be a heavenly state if we want to make it so. But the trouble is with married man, they always have or make something more interesting for themselves in life than their wife, whether such is for good or bad, right or wrong, and he expects that his concerns shall be the only interest of his wife, which often causes dispute. Failures and disappointments are the results. Man must make a change, and, so must you. It is like shoeing a colt, the first couple of shoeings have much to do with the future of his feet and his behaving in the shop. How a colt ought to be shod? The shoe should be plain. Shoes made out of half round stock are quite suitable. The feet should not be burned, not only it isn't good for the foot, but the smoke from the hot shoe may also scare the colt, and if we don't use any clips we don't have to burn them to the foot to fit. Clips may be necessary some time and can be used without injuring the foot, if they are fitted with care, and you understand the use and abuse of it. You may say if we don't use clips, the shoes don't stay on as well. This sounds reasonable, but the great trouble is, we hollow the feet out too much and don't leave a proper bearing surface for the shoe to rest on. The sole part next the wall should not be cut out; let the shoe rest on it like it does on a wall. Only at times when a horse has been neglected and his feet have worn to the sensitive part of the sole, a shoe must then be concaved

and bear weight on the wall only. It is often the case that the outside of the foot is worn away to such an extent that the foot cannot be reduced to a level. The foot must then be leveled up in such case with a strip of leather, for the shoe to get an even bearing with the rest of the foot. Do not try to reduce the sole with a knife, because it will draw blood and the horse is apt to go lame. In such case it is best to use a front shoe on a hind foot. In speaking of clips, I have removed quite a few shoes in my time where lameness was caused by unskillfully adjusting them.

Where the toes of the feet were rotten from fever had caused separation of the wall and sole. The most damage done with clips is on large flat feet just where they are most necessary; they, however, can be used without harm, if we just know how, but if we would save this work of cutting the sole so that the shoe has more of a surface to rest on. Six or eight nails and without a clip will hold a well-fitted shoe on a good foot, and, furthermore, cutting the horny soles and rasping the outer walls causes a dryness of the foot, but it is an old custom from which we ought to drift away. Those habits are nothing but wasteful hobbies. It is done, I think, with the view of beautifying the foot to please the eye. Save that work, and at the same time the foot and horse. It is like in married life, if an unpleasant act occurs, forget it, break away from the habits of thinking and forgiving. A retentive memory is a good thing, but the ability to forget is the true token of greatness, so the thing to do is to forget. Close your eyes to little things and love your wife for her faults. Men and women should both share in all joys and sorrows, and you got to let men or women have their heads once in a while, put that into your noodles and don't let it get away from you. It is similar to that of shoeing a nervous horse. If we know how to read a horse's disposition and control our temper, too. A nervous horse, when he wants to take his foot, while shoeing him, generally it is best to let him have

it, instead of fighting him in trying to hold it. Then, when he has his foot, pet him, talk kindly to him, he understands words of encouragement. In doing this, he gets confidence in men and soon he will let you shoe him without fear. Fear in horses is like fear in men, there is no freedom to the mind till that fear is destroyed, and so it is. Men are like horses and to get along with them best you got to let them have their heads once in a while.

Kindness to a horse works the same as kindness to a man, you know how it feels when it seems as though everybody is down on you, how good it is when some thoughtful friend meets you with a cheery greeting, at least it reminds one that he still belongs to the circle of humanity, or have you ever noticed a horse that has been neglected and is exhausted for the want of a drink, he will tell you in his mute, but significant, language his appreciation when you water him, for your kindness to him; but some people always tell how sorry they are for an unfortunate friend who perhaps was forced to go to the County Poor Farm. The way to let people know how sorry you really are is for you to dig down in your jeans for some cash, that's what he needs, and you are relieved at once of this sorry feeling, and you need not waste any time in telling about it. It will make your unfortunate friend feel happy. Such ailments are among horseshoers, if some horseshoer has unfortunately or otherwise blundered, causing the horse to go lame and this horse happens to come to your shop and you discovered and noticed the cause of it, it is not necessary nor good for you to keep talking about the other fellow's mistake, all you need to do is to make a change and correct the mistake. The improvements you make, the horse will speak for it, and you will be rewarded. The only motive of right living is to be right in thought and right in acts. Cursed be the traitorous slanderer who under the whip of envy shows ill-will towards others. In the eyes of the public, horseshoers are like toys that are moved about by little children, because we do not

move with the rest of the world. Children are always assisted in some way to remind them of what they are instructed to do, and we horseshoers need something to remind us. Allow me to say it is the blood of pollution that has already robbed us of the choicest jewel through jealousy that we are surrounded with. Don't let us yield to jealousy any more and be ruled by the effect of it. Let us strive to live in peace. And at no time should we neglect or abuse a horse. He should at least be treated like a good officer treats his soldiers. To curse a horse is just as bad as to curse a man. Perhaps it is worse. A man may strike back, where the horse is practically within himself and helpless. Courage of a horse comes from the courage of his master; alone, he is timid, and nervous. We, as human beings, should see to it that he is not needlessly alarmed and mistreated.

So, whenever we see that we can encourage or relieve a horse from distress, it is our duty to do so. An unexpected act of kindness when we are slightly blue gives new courage to men, and horses also. Such is often enough to redeem a man from loneliness and heart exile. It is to be regretted to know of some horses' reward at old age, men should realize that the horse has a heart and it is in loving sympathy with our own. If he is outliving his usefulness, don't let the springs of affection grow dry, remember for twenty years he has been your servant without a complaint or cry. Don't you think it's hard for his only reward to turn him out to die? But just as you are dealing with old age, may destiny deal with you.

The Don'ts

Don't you know, truth crushed to earth will rise again.
Don't you know, we all ought to have the companionship of good thoughts.

Don't neglect your horse just because he is not earning his feed.

Don't get your horses shod if they don't need it.

Don't let an ugly man shoe your horses, because he is like poison to them.

Don't drive a lame horse, because that is cruel.

Don't have your horses shod with a common three-calk shoe on the front feet.

Don't beautify a horse's feet with the view of thinking it looks nice.

Don't you know there is always somebody that knows more about some things than you do?

Don't shoe horses when your mind is on a prize fight.

Don't let a cheap horseshoer poison your mind and destroy the comfort of your horse.

Don't think that you are paying too much for horse-shoeing when you have confidence in the man who shoes them.

Don't think that every man is a good horseshoer just because he is shoeing horses.

Don't you think there must be something wrong with some horseshoers, when material advances and they reduce the price of shoeing?

Don't you know all horses that are kept at work or in corrals, should eat some International Stock Food made in Minneapolis, Minnesota?

Don't think this is advertising, it is my advice to you, because it is the best stock food, to keep animals in good condition, that I know of.

Don't you know that the Studebaker motor cars are

getting a reputation equal to that of their wagons?

Don't you know Germany was not the cause of the European War?

Don't you know, as for Southern California, Orange county is the place to live for profit, pleasure, peace and rest? Can you beat it?

Don't think that horseshoeing is like selling silk at calico prices, and figure on getting a bargain.

Don't forget that the Capewell Horseshoe nail is the only reliable nail that I know of. It holds the shoe without burning the foot to it.

Don't you know, horse-back riding adds to your health and keeps you good-natured?

Don't burn horses' feet with a hot shoe, and fit the foot to it.

Don't forget that a shoe on a horse's foot is an instrument of good or ill.

Don't think that scientific horseshoeing is expensive, when you know that his shoes fit him, like a well-fitted boot on your own feet.

Don't think that I don't appreciate and need your patronage.

Don't you know that all that a horseshoer needs to know about a horse's foot is as much as all the horse doctors in the United States put together know?

Don't be careless in listening to bargains in horseshoeing.

Don't you know there is hardly anybody learning horseshoeing now-a-days, and I know the reason why.

Don't you know why there is so much demand for Union Oils? It's the quality.

Don't forget that horseshoeing is a science as well as an art.

Don't lose your temper when handling nervous horses.

Don't forget that horses' feet need attention once a month as well as his feed every day.

Don't think that scientific horseshoeing can't do anything for your lame horses.

Don't be surprised that many blacksmiths would have to quit horseshoeing if a Board of Examiners would test them as to their knowledge on anatomy of a horse's foot.

Don't you know there is speed in a horseshoe, like there is happiness in love ,if we know how to make it?

Don't think that scientific horseshoeing can't correct irregularities in the action of a horse.

Don't think that the horse hasn't got a language, because you can't read it.

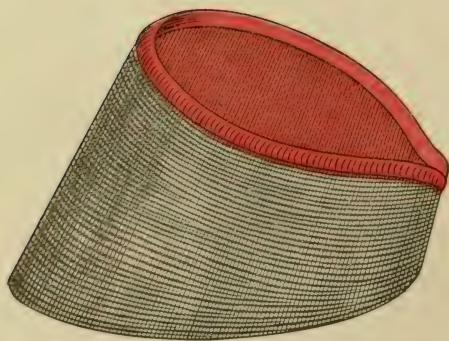
Don't think that you are paying more for horseshoeing at my place than your neighbor.

Don' forget that it is easier to prevent a horse from going lame than to cure him.

Don't forget a well-trained eye for a horseshoer on horses' feet is indispensable.

Don't forget your horse and your shoer's place of business.

THE HORNY BOX AND THE UNCOVERED
STRUCTURE



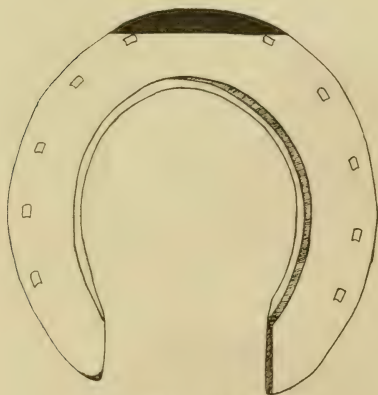
The foot proper is an envelope in a mass of fibrous tissues known as laminae, united to either structure and their relation to each other is such that in the most minute manner they fit as closely together as does the closely united leaves of a book and yet delicate appearing as they are, their office is such that the animal depends on the laminae for carrying weight.

I have said that the new artificial roads are a blessing to the horse because level and firm footing is to his benefit, if we understand how to shoe to suit the new conditions. And now, more than ever, a shoe becomes an instrument of either good or ill.

From the above cut, it will be seen that the foot of the horse is well provided with elastic tissues to break concussion and that we need not depend on the frog altogether to take off the jar, aside from the yielding of the elastic tissues in the foot. While a horse strikes the pavements each joint from the foot to the shoulder is provided with elastic buffers. Nature has made great plans for the horse's endurance, if man don't rob her of its good intention.

I produce this to show that the horse's weight is not carried by the bottom of the sole of the foot, but his weight is supported by the sensitive and insensitive laminae and by them the animal depends on suspension. Those laminae fit close together and are dove-tailed into each other. They are connected with tissue to the footbone and fit in to another mass of sockets of the horny hoof. One can imagine how painful it is to a horse when a foot becomes contracted, the laminae become inflamed, there is room for expansion as they are between the footbone and the horny hoof. They surround the entire foot and interior hoof. At each rise and fall of the foot, those laminae ascend and descend and the sole, it is said, slightly yields. If the laminae become inflamed there is a stiffness in the horse's way of traveling, similar to that of a founder, as a founder is nothing else but an inflammation of the tissues

or laminae. To relieve the inflammation of the feet, soak them in warm water or a poultice may be applied for a few days. Feed him bran mashes and hay only. Feed him that way for about ten days and exercise the animal a little every day. When shoeing, use Shoe No. 1, this shoe allows of an easy motion and gives good support for the sole of the foot. In most all cases of founder or laminitis, the sole is weak and easily yields to pressure and should be protected by a wide web shoe and after the day's work the feet should be supplied with wet swabs around the coronary of the whole foot.

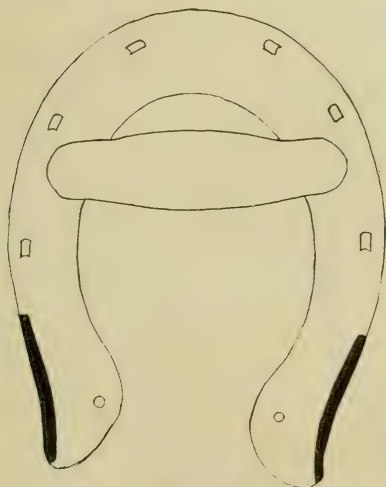


No. 1

Showing Shoe No. 1 for foundered foot with a rolled toe, gradually tapering from toe to heel, to suit the bearing of the coffin joint.

Navicular disease or coffin joint lameness is a sort of a hidden disease. It may be indicated by the way the horse travels and wears his shoes. His steps are short and stilty. The shoes wear at the extreme point of the toe. He is inclined to show great tendency to stumble. When at rest he points his feet in a forward direction. When in motion he will start off quite lame and get some better as he warms up. After a drive when put away his feet should be sup-

plied with wet swabs. When the disease is beyond mechanical treatment, there is then no cure for it. The cheapest way out and the quickest way to give the horse relief is to kill him.

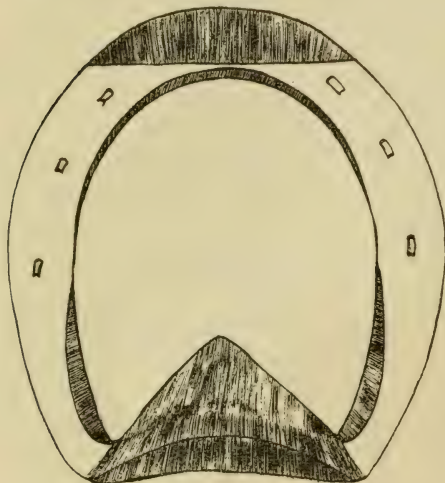


No. 2

Shoe No. 2 is the best device that I know of for navicular disease. It has the bar curved in the center on the ground bearing surface, which makes it easy for the horse when turning and flexing.

A bar shoe is a good shoe to use for contracted feet, because you can do anything to the back part of the feet where the bar is resting on the frog. The frog being in proper condition the bar can take care of weak or diseased heels. If a foot is contracted the best way to restore it to normal conditions, weaken the contracted parts with a rasp from the coronary band to the ground bearing surface. Rasp it thin enough so it yields to pressure of your thumb. Keep the feet moist and work the horse whenever you need him. See to it that the heels are free from carrying weight during development of new heels. The object of weakening the heels on the outside is to allow expansion to the lami-

naeted structures, this will start the circulation and that improve the articulation.

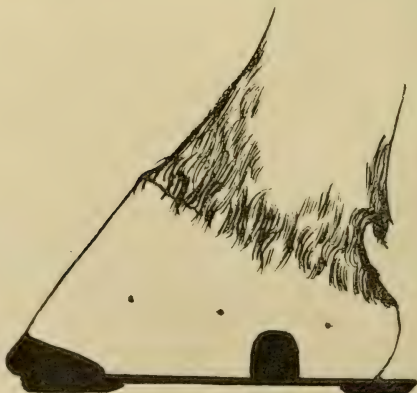


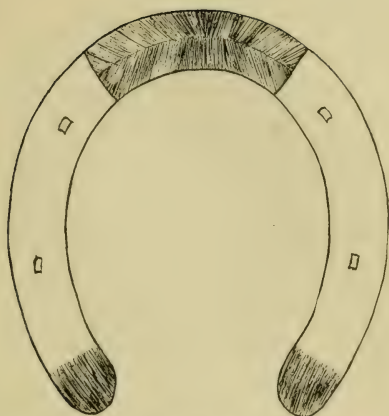
No. 3

Bar Shoe. This is a good form of bar shoe for contracted feet. If the frog cannot take the pressure, then let the bar be even with the branges of the heels on the ground-bearing surface. It helps some.

No. 4

Pacing Shoe No. 10 attached to foot.

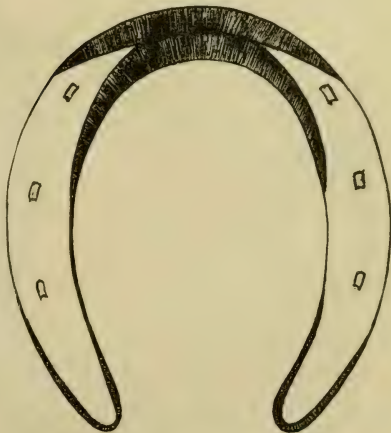




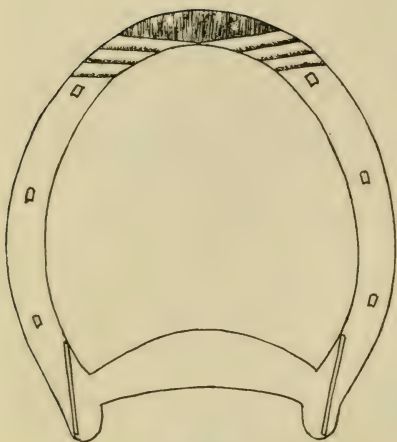
No. 5

This represents a colt's front shoe when being shod the first time. Four nails will hold it in place till he needs shoeing. With this kind of a shoe the colt will not stub his toes and neither does it jar the heels. It is made from half-round stock with a scoop toe. Use them on the lighter bred colt that gets early training.

This is a good shoe for a speedy trotter. There is nothing to impede the motion, in landing or flexing. For speed it is just a little better than a plain shoe. A sharp ridge is forged round the toe in the center of the web.



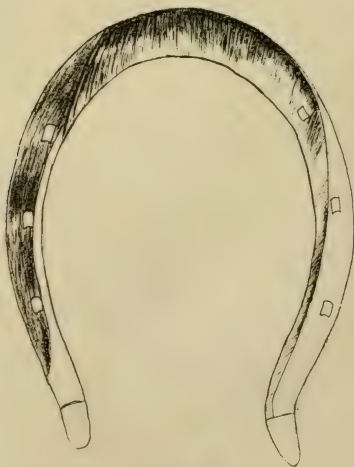
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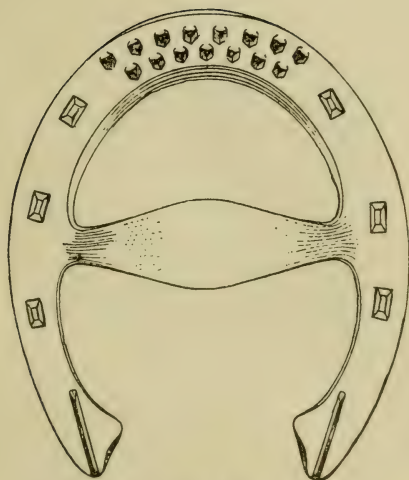
No. 7

A bar shoe for either a trotter or pacer. It is made out of half-inch square stock. The toe of the shoe is twisted to prevent slipping and at the same time it is like a rolling motion. All together it gives a horse sure footing.

No. 8 is a hind shoe for either trotter or pacer to prevent brushing the ankles or coronet. It gives the horse a firm grip for propelling.



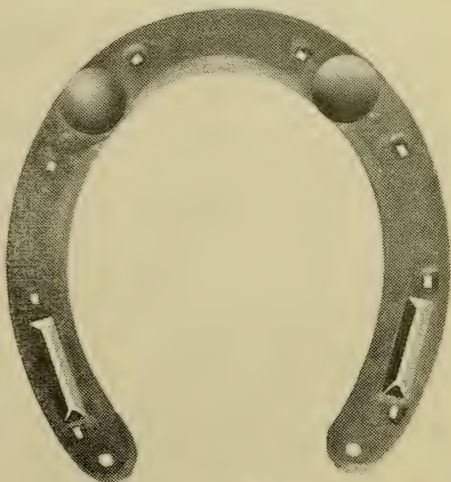
No. 8



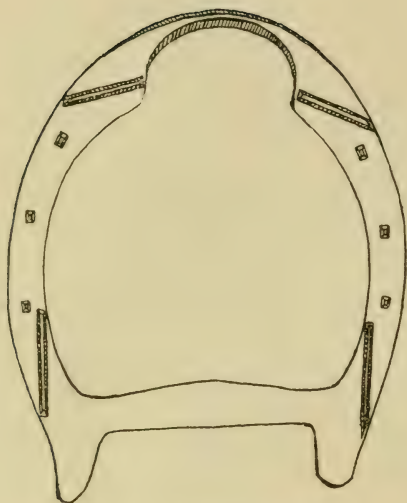
No. 11

A front trotting shoe to quicken the motion and to add mobility. It was in 1898 when I designed this shoe. I got the idea from seeing Osland L., work. He had a long stride and the appearance of laboring in front. With this style of shoe he got a mark of 2:16 that year. He was owned by G. W. Sherwood, of St. Paul. He was sold and went to Russia, as I remember, and was used as a ringer.

A good front shoe for a trotter that is kind of wild in his actions and slips and slides in any kind of footing. The front knobs are welded with a set and have the form and shape of a center punch. It is a good shoe for a horse that is compelled to start off quick at speed.



No. 15

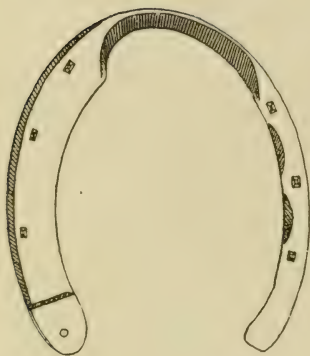


No. 12

A good hind shoe to add mobility. I believe it is a great shoe for speed and endurance.

In case a trotter or pacer has too much stride behind. We all know there are lots of good quarter horses, but many of them get tired in going the mile. A hitch in their gait is generally noted. The real race horse makes all possible efforts to keep up his speed, but he weakens and cannot keep that clip, because of his foot being at too great a forward angle. You see, all the driving power comes from the hind limbs, and, where a horse's stride is too long, so that it interferes with his natural strength, he should be so equipped on the bottom of his feet, to allow him his stride, and at the same time, use his strength to the best advantage for speed. Any hoof, shoe, or stride, beyond the limit, is a loss of power, as it causes extra leverage for the flexing of the feet, to the propelling limbs. This shoe reduces leverage, and therefore makes movements easier, and, consequently hitching or hopping may be prevented. Calks placed in such positions are also better for the foot. Hind shoes for the speedy horse

should always be made to prevent slipping. For when the foot is extended, and, accidentally slips one way or the other, without the animal being prepared for it, there is danger of a rupture of the membranes at the coffin joint. The consequences are an effusion of blood between the two tendons, whereby the motion is effected. Failure and disappointment are the inevitable consequences, because it is hard to locate such lameness as there is no swelling to be seen anywhere. Often it is mistaken for paster joint lameness, because the horse will stand cock-ankled for the relief of the rupture around the pedal joint. We can convince ourselves that there is nothing wrong with the paster joint, by lifting up the other foot so that he must carry weight on the affected foot that will bring the paster joint back in place, and if all looks well, then keep the foot cool and give the horse rest. Of course, we are not interested how to cure such lameness, because only nature can heal it, like in many other cases of lameness where there is no swelling to be seen. We want to prevent them, and, a shoe made as shown in cut 12, on horses as described herein, will add to his speed, prevent slipping, and consequently spraining. I have used them with good results, and they are just as good as they look in print, only it takes a little extra time to make them. A bar across the heels adds to the strength and durability of the shoe.



No. 9

To prevent knee knocking, accidentally or otherwise.

I tumbled to the idea of making this shoe partly from the way it was worn and partly from what the driver, Mr. Cooper, told me. Around the outside toe the shoe is worked down to a knife edge. The object of this is to give the pacing horse a firm foothold, at the same time it does not interfere with the horse's flexing, because the sharp part cuts in. You see the horse that strikes his ankles or his knees most generally breaks at the outside toe and at no time should we try to do things that interferes with the freedom of his movements as that is against speed.

In Iowa and neighboring states it became known as the "Major Dent" Shoe, as it was that horse that got the first shoe of this kind that I had ever made or seen and the horse raced successfully for two or three years after. It is simple in its construction, only it requires a little extra time to make it, like all special shoes do to do the work, they must be just so. You remember I have said that a shoe on a horse's foot is an instrument of either good or ill and for speed it depends more on the shape of a shoe than the weight of it. Now I do not know whether you care to know anything more about this shoe or not, but I am sure

that it is worth your time to know, so I am going to tell of it.

This horse, Major Dent, came down the line from Mitchell, South Dakota. He had started in four or five places which had been discouraging, as Mr. Cooper, the driver, said: "This horse hasn't been in the money since we left home; only in Canton we got third money." I happened to be at the Canton races myself and saw it all and I asked Mr. Cooper, How many horses were in that race? Well, said he, there were only three in it, but, said Mr. Cooper, I have confidence in him if we can keep him from hitting his knees he can make up for what he lost. I shod him Wednesday, and his race was to come off on Friday, but he worked the horse some the same day I shod him while he didn't say much he said he was pleased with the change. This was at Sheldon, Iowa, where he was entered on the 25 pace, but rain prevented his starting. Mr. Cooper had entered his string at Sioux City, Iowa, and shipped from Sheldon there and before the races at that place Mr. Cooper sent word to me to be sure and come to see Major Dent race, and to bring an extra pair of front shoes of the same pattern. I knew then I had made something new that was useful, so I, with others, went to the fair. It was again Mr. Cooper's bad luck or otherwise Major Dent had to start on Friday. He drew fifth place and was on the outside in the first tier, as there were nine starters. After a couple times scoring, they got the word they were the fastest bunch for that class that had ever faced a Sioux City starter. They hung together pretty well to the half and before they got to the first turn Mr. Cooper was trailing the pole horse apparently going easy. All were trying hard for a place because there was a \$1000.00 purse and at the three-quarter pole, Major Dent was still trailing the pole horse, while others had fallen back. After the last turn, Mr. Cooper drove away from the fence and soon it was neck and neck with those two horses coming down the home stretch till

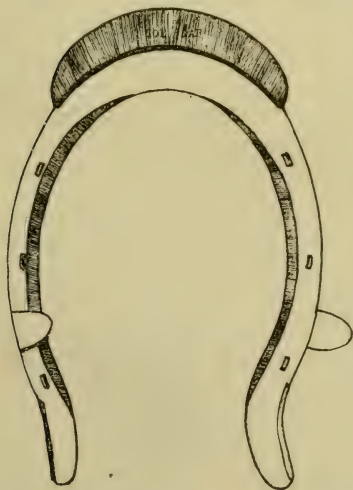
under the wire, where the judges gave Major Dent second place. Time 2:12½. In the second heat, and at the ¾ pole the winner of the first heat fell and died in his tracks. Major Dent had then the lead and others were coming fast. Again Major Dent was given second place, time 2:18¼. For that heat Mr. Cooper was fined \$25.00 for not driving his horse to win. After that Mr. Cooper stayed further back just enough to beat the flag and got second money out of that \$1000.00 purse and no mark. The next morning I went and visited Mr. Cooper's camp.

He greeted me with a smile and said: This race horse business is something like a lawsuit, when you win you lose. Well, I said, I think you had a pretty lucky day yesterday. Well, said Mr. Cooper, I never paid a fine of \$25.00 because I didn't win. Well, I said, I am not going to talk to please you. I believe, myself, that you could have won that second heat easy. But, look here, said Mr. Cooper, after this I got to race on half mile tracks, and in this way I can start in the green class and feel pretty sure I can be in the money. But, said I, you know the 25 pace went just as fast as the 15 pace. Yes, said Mr. Cooper, but as long as he has no record, I can always enter him in two classes and then take my choice. Then, I said, well, then you really don't blame the judges for what they did? No, said Mr. Cooper, but when a man puts up a good horse race he hadn't ought to be fined. No, I said, but the judges didn't think you did, and I, like the judges, believe you could have won the race.

Well, said Mr. Cooper, let us change the subject, supposing I get on a track where the footing is rather loose, how will those shoes work? Then, I said, that is just where they shine. You see the sharp, narrow web will sink in easier while the wide web on the inside will carry the foot up on that side. In that way the knee will be tilted outward. This aids the passing foot to go by and furthermore there is less exertion in flexing when breaking over therefore the swing inward is lessened. You see

when a horse interferes we must consult the structures above for the foot itself should always be kept level. That is the only safe way to keep a foot in a healthy condition.

Mr. Cooper was satisfied with the explanation and Major Dent was a good race horse for at least two years after and always raced in that style of shoe. So, you see how the right kind of a shoe can add to a horse's speed. But don't overlook this, this horse had never raced over a mile track before and the long turns helped some to clear himself, and, in addition, the Sioux City track was very fast and that also in part gave Major Dent an increase of 12 seconds' speed faster than he had ever gone before, so let us place the credit where it belongs, part shoes, turn and track, and the way a horse is driven.



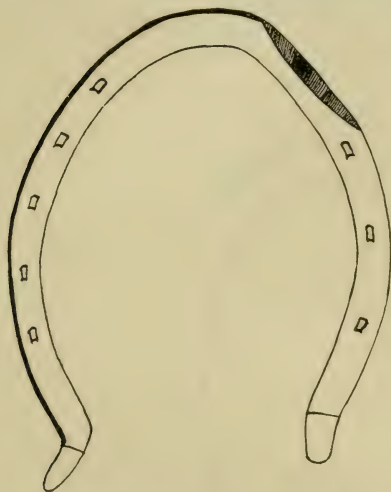
No. 10

Pacing hind shoe.

This shoe I used on a pacing mare, Lillian C., who, like Major Dent, never won a race because of the poor quality of her hind feet. She came to Sheldon, Iowa, where

I used to live and was bought by Mr. J. R. Mitchell, of that place, was trained and raced by Mr. Harry Leggett. At the beginning we had some trouble keeping her hind shoes in place as she would not or could not pace without calks, but before she started racing, I put on a pair of shoes as shown in Cut 10, and provided Mr. Leggett with an extra pair. With those two pair of shoes she won eight races out of ten starts. And I believe, if her toes had been shortened, when the second pair were put on she might not have lost them because the time was not any faster, but the long toes tired her at the last end of the mile and Mr. Leggett had to take third money in both of those last two starts. When Mr. Leggett came home with his string, he had had a very successful campaign. I asked Mr. Leggett, why did you not have Lillian C's hind feet shortened? Well, said he, when you get away from home and got to depend on all kinds of blacksmiths, and when your horses are all going good, it is my experience to not let them make much change on the feet and especially feet like Lillian C's. This is one time that I was well pleased, when we put the new set of hind shoes on, all the old nail holes fit it. It made the cap fit solid against the toe and today they are just as they were put on. Now, to make a long story short, shoeing and shoes, is, after all, one of the main parts of a horse's success for speed and endurance. Notice, for instance, this shoe, the last nail holes are punched to the extreme at the heels because it was the best part of the feet, I welded the side clips to the shoe the same as the heels and toe calks. I welded them because I got a stronger and longer clip and it was in part of those clips that added to the success in making the shoe stay. I forged a toe cap from the stock of the shoe about three and one-half inches around the toe. Nailed them with No. 5 Capewell City Head, in that way the two sets of shoes were held in place for ten weeks' racing. Of course, it takes a little extra time to make those special shoes but if they are made just right, put on right,

they are always bound to work right in their place, and time should not be considered.

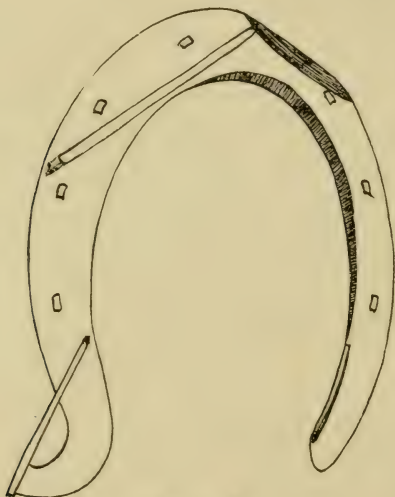


No. 13

A light pacing hind shoe.

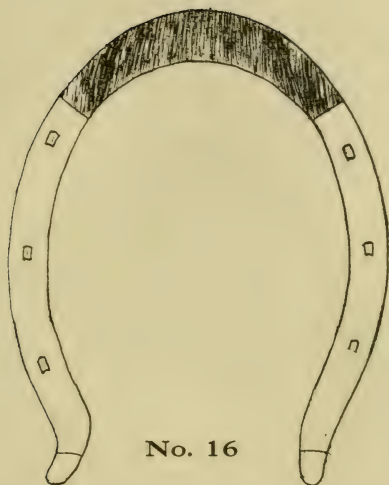
This is a good pattern for a pacer, easy made. It will not cut the quarters when cross-firing. I made them out of two pieces, for the outside a piece of rib steel, use half round for the inside. Stick them together at the toe and turn it. Punch a few extra nail holes well back towards the heels, this adds to strengthen the shoe and keep it in place. Romea, it was, who could not pace without hobbles, and her owner, Mr. Brown, who had a dislike to hobbles, had me experiment with her and with this kind of shoe she got a mark of 2:14, and hasn't worn any hobbles since. Of course the change of front shoes had something to do with the balancing of her gait, but this light hind shoe, I think, was the main part. She was one of those that barely touch the ground, or it looked like that when at speed, and this 3½ ounce shoe for a rather large foot would last her three

weeks. Any unnecessary weight made her rough gaited, and sh would cross-fire. It is often said, when someone wants a horse to pace, put on a set of pacing shoes, I will have to ask what are a set of pacing shoes?



No. 14

This is a good shoe to prevent cross-firing, for a horse that is toeing out, you can see how it is made for the right foot. Put it on the right horse, that makes it right, all right. The way I have had a good success with the toeing out cross-firing horse, make the distance of barring from front of inside heel calk to inside point of toe calk same as the distance from outside point of outside heel to lower point of toe calk. It brings the bearing in a more direct line with the body.



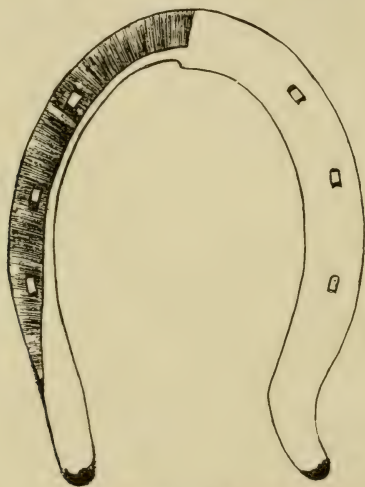
No. 16

A good hind shoe for a line trotter, the toe having a wide bearing surface. This shoe will not collect any dirt and always gives a horse sure footing, as that kind of a toe is always like a grab, always clean.



A three link shoe forged out of a solid bar, 1 inch and

$\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. There is no weld in it and no other one in the world like it. It is nice to have something that nobody else has, at the same time you can test your will power and your patience. If you have all other necessary qualities.



No. 17

The way I make such a shoe, I take a couple of pieces out of the scrap pile, a piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ half round or a piece of five-sixteenths by three-fourths for the outside of the shoe, and a piece of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square for the inside; weld them together and form the toe, there is generally heat enough left, so I can stamp the two toe nail holes. I then heat the inside forge the square part to a bevel, leave the inside of that $\frac{1}{2}$ inch stock full thickness at the inner web, and punch a couple of more holes in it. The outside I leave that part of stock as it is, punch the holes and fit the shoe to the foot, and that is all there is to it.

Speaking of interfering and the guarantee to stop it, let us reason together. Supposing you were a furniture dealer, and supposing you were to adjust a chair to carry weight on all four legs at the same time. You would fit the chair to a level platform. When the furniture man has done that, that is the end of it. When that chair is sold and delivered, and the floor is not level, the chair will rock and only carry weight on two or three legs, so the furniture man can only guarantee a chair to carry weight on all four legs at the same time on a level floor. Horseshoers can only hope to stop horses from interfering when the footing becomes firm and level. Aside from that, a horse must be in good condition, he must not be driven until he gets tired and leg-weary. If these conditions are not favorable, there is no shoe of any description that will prevent interfering, and the horseshoer's guarantee is without foundation.

Always use a shoe as light as you can, but satisfactory for wear; and always try and find the cause of any irregularities and don't get the habit of guaranteeing or money refunded. If we are doing these things, let us stop it.



A FEW WORDS TO STOP INHUMAN CRIMES AGAINST HORSES

It seems there must always be some fighters for the horse's right, but coaxing and pleading amounts to nothing, something got to drop, force is needed. I have said, if there is a Humane Society, I think they are neglecting their duties. All the humane educations, organizations, academic tracts and scientific facts amounts to nothing. It seems an iron hand must come to rule. Horses are not shod right, because the law don't care who shoes them. They are not fed right; they are not harnessed right; they are not stabled right; they are neglected and abused, and again the law pays no attention. And here is how a horse may be fed, and when he should have water, and not have it. To start with, the horse should be fed according to the season of the year. For instance, in the summer, during the hot days, horses should have oats for their grain, and steamed bran mash twice a week. These mashes may be given to them Wednesday and Saturday. The bran should be flavored with a little salt. To prepare the bran-mash, take three or four quarts, put it in a bucket, sprinkle salt over it; then take boiling water, pour it over the dry bran until it is well moistened; then take some gunny-sacks to use for a cover. This should be done at noon, and then it will be ready to feed at night. And have some good hay for the horse to finish with.

In the winter, rolled barley may be fed, and oat hay will make a fair combination; and once in a while a few ears of corn. The corn to a certain extent prevents Lampas, which is generally caused by a rapid development of the teeth. Lampas is not a disease; it is the over quantity of blood that gathers at the bars, and often gives trouble to the horse when feeding. It should be attended to by a veterinary, for a good mouth and teeth add to the health of

the horse. Horses' teeth should be looked after at least once a year.

Now, as to watering horses. Always water them before you feed, and if you give them all the water they want to drink right after feeding, the stomach has not had time to digest the food and part of it will be washed away. If a horse comes from a drive, is hot and sweating, he should be allowed a half a dozen swallows. Then put on a light woolen blanket, and let him eat hay. In a half hour, he can have some more water, and is then ready for his grain. Too much cold water after a hard drive can be the cause of founder, and it may cause colic. Never stable a hot horse where there is a draft, and then blame the horseshoer, claiming that your horse, "is all stiffened up from yesterday's shoeing."

Although it is true at times, horses' feet are often crowded, being made too small. In such cases the horse walks kind of careful, and in fact, don't like to go. It is always best to leave the feet full size, and fit the shoe to it. Even if a horse stumbles, don't crowd the foot, that may make him fall. It is to be regretted, but we have to admit, the sum of ignorance and incompetency in the horseshoeing trade seems to be setting. Let us pray that it may never rise, but that horseshoers will develop a hunger and thirst for the truth as it is read through scientific research, and then great good will have been accomplished.

THE END

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